FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

SUPREME COURT—OPINIONS.

BY PEARSON, C. J.—In Harrell v. Davis, from Greene, affirming the judgment. In Gardner v. Klutts, from Rowan, affirming the judgment. In Winchester v. Reid, from Union, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hill v. Williams, in Equity, from Halifax, exceptions allowed In Noe v. Vannoy, in equity, from Wilkes, inquiry directed. In Barnes v. Barnes, from Wilson, affirming the judgment, and awarding execution. [The decision in this case declares the late stay-law unconstitutional.] In Hunter v. Anthony, from Orange, affirming the judgment.

BY BATTLE, J.—In State v. Lauchlin, from Robeson, declaring that there is error in the judgment below. In Haden v. N. C. R. R. Co. from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Eason v. Cherry, in equity from Bertie, reversing the order. In Armfield v. Clement, in equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill. In Sain v. Dulin, in equity, from Davie, dismissing the bill. In Gibbs v. Williams, from Davie, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Roughton v. Brown, from Yadkin, reversing the order of the Superior Court. In White v. Butcher, in equity from Surry, directing an account. In Cannon v. Haywood, in equity, from Wake, exceptions in part sustained.

BY MANLY, J.—In Luther v. Skeen, from Davidson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Hedrick v. Wagoner, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. In Crowell v. Simpson, from Union, judgment affirmed. In Cowles v. Carter, from Yadkin, judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Edwards v. Jones, in equity, from Wilkes, order affirmed. In Lynch v. Bitting, in equity, from Yadkin, account ordered. In Dunn v. Clements, from Martin, affirming the judgment. In Dowell v. Jacks, from Wilkes, declaring that there is no error in the judgment of the Superior Court.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Third Regiment.—The third Regiment of N. C. Volunteers have left their camp at Suffolk, having been ordered to a position near Smithfield, Va., on Pagan Creek. They are thus thrown much nearer the enemy. The Fourth, it is thought, will be ordered in a few days to a point in the same section.

Eleventh Regiment.—We learn that this regiment, now rendezvousing at Danville, Virginia, elected their officers last week, viz: W. W. Kirkland, now in command of the camp of instruction here, was elected Colonel, Hon. J. M. Leach, Lieutenant Colonel, and a Mr. Richardson, Major.

Col. Fisher's Regiment.—The sixth Regiment of State troops, commanded by Colonel C. F. Fisher, arrived in this City, on Monday, *en route* for Virginia.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Congressional Representation.—The Virginia Convention has re-districted that State. She is entitled, under the apportionment of the Confederate Congress, to sixteen members of the House and two in the Senate, being a gain of three members, compared with the old Union.

It will be still more interesting to our readers to know what number of representatives North Carolina will be entitled to. The ratio of representation has been fixed at 87,506 to each representative. The Federal population of this State, according to the census of 1860, is 860,474. This will give us nine representatives and a fraction of 72,910 over, which entitles us to another. Our State, therefore, will be entitled to ten representatives in the lower house and two Senators, being a gain of two members of the House of Representatives, and giving us twelve Electoral votes. The approaching Legislature will, therefore, divide the State into ten Congressional Districts.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., by Rev. T. W. Guthrie, Mr. WILLIAM J. HOUSTON, of Duplin, to Miss SARAH H., daughter of Oliver L. Kelley, Esq., deceased.

Near Buffalo, Moore county, on the 3d inst., by D. B. McIver, Esq., Mr. JOHN W. McIVER and Miss FLORA C. McPHERSON.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 7th July 1861, Mrs. ANN PETERS, long a respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, aged 75 years.

In Cheraw, S. C., on the 28th ult., after an illness of six days, FRANCIS AUGUSTUS, infant son of James T. and Mary A. Powell, aged one year two months and two days.

He who said, while on earth, "suffer little children to come unto me," has taken from the bereaved parents their sweet little babe, to nestle him in His breast. Adopting the language of the poet: mourning ones let your tears be dry, and strive to meet your loved one in glory.

Thou bright and star like spirit, that, in my visions wild,
I see mid heaven's seraphic coast, oh, can'st thou be my child?
Our hopes of thee were lofty, but have we cause to grieve?
O could our fondest, proudest wish a nobler fate conceive.
Thy brain, so uninstructed while in this lowly state,
Now treads the mazy tracks of spheres, or reads the book of fate;
Those eyes, so curb'd in vision, now range the realms of space,
Look down upon the rolling stars, look up to God's own face.
Thy little hand, so helpless, that scarce its toys could hold,
Now clasps its mate in holy prayer, or twangs a harp of gold;
Thy little feet, unsteady, that tottered as they trod,
With angels walk the heavenly paths, or stand before their God.
What bliss is born of sorrow; 'tis never sent in vain;
The heavenly surgeon maims to save, he gives no useless pain;
Our God, to call us homeward, his only Son sent down,
And, now, still more to tempt our hearts, has taken up our own.

In Harnett county, N. C., on the 13th ult., ARCHIBALD N. JOHNSON, aged 23 years

In Moore county, on the 31st of May, Miss AMIE McDONALD, aged 49 years.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1861.

DEATH OF GOV. ELLIS.—For the first time under the State government of North Carolina, a Governor has died during his term of office. Gov. Ellis, whose health is said to have been failing for several months past, died of a rapid consumption on the 7th inst. at the Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe county, Va.

There can be no doubt, we suppose, that, if not caused by the arduous duties of his office; his sickness was aggravated by it. His responsibilities for the last few months have been very great, and doubtless weighed down both body and mind.

Half hour guns have been fired from the Arsenal here to-day, in respect to the memory of the deceassed.

We copy the Wilmington Journal's and Richmond Whig's notices of the melancholy event, with a paragraph from a more extended notice in the Petersburg Express. A public meeting was held at Petersburg, resolutions of respect were adopted, and extensive arrangements made for paying respect to the remains, when passing through that city to Raleigh.

Yesterday's Express gives an account of the reception of the remains of Gov. Ellis on Tuesday. A vast concourse of citizens was present, with three companies of Petersburg volunteers, two companies of Col. Fisher's State troops which had gone to Petersburg, with several staff officers, as an escort to Raleigh. Mrs. Ellis accompanied the remains of her lamented husband attended by Miss Daves her sister, and Anderson Ellis, Esq., brother of the deceased.

Death of Governor Ellis.—The telegraph brings us the painful intelligence of the death of John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina.

Gov. Ellis had gone to the Virginia Springs for the restoration of his health, never robust, and recently impaired by close confinement to his official duties, rendered more arduous and responsible by the present peculiar position of the country.

The virtual outbreak of hostilities, consequent upon Lincoln's proclamation of the 15th of April found Governor Ellis prostrated in health, sick almost unto death, but unwilling to yield. In that state, lying on a sofa in his office, he dictated his noble reply to Lincoln's insolent demand for North Carolina troops to coerce the South,—he ordered the occupation of the forts, he rallied the military spirit of the State.

Ever since, a dying man, he has stood like a martyr at the stake, concealing as far as possible his sufferings, and dying, we honestly believe, a martyr to his devotion to the cause of the South. He was a true North Carolinian, a brave man, a noble patriot.

John W. Ellis was, we think, about forty-one years of age—a native of the old county of Rowan. The duties of the office devolve upon Mr. Clark, President of the Senate.—*Wil. Journal.*

Death of the Governor of North Carolina.—The sad intelligence of the death of Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, at the Red Sulphur Springs, in this State, has reached our city. The event was not unanticipated, but cannot, nevertheless, be regarded as less than a public calamity, occurring at a time when the country needs the lives of all her brave and high-spirited sons, such as he was. Our sister State will long lament his loss.—*Richmond Whig.*

His reply to Lincoln, upon the call of that individual for North Carolina troops to subjugate the South, was alike characteristic of Gov. Ellis' patriotic devotion to the South and his quick perception to discover a most flagrant violation of the Constitution. It was widely applauded by the Southern Press, and elicited a warm compliment from the distinguished President of the Southern Confederacy.—*Petersburg Express.*

THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—This fine Company of Volunteers, organized on the East side of the Cape Fear in this county, came to our town on Tuesday morning, to embark in the steamer Hurt for Wilmington, thence to Garysburg, to join its Regiment. It was marched to the Fayetteville Hotel, where the citizens had provided a breakfast. After the meal, and a few moments spent in taking leave, the line of march was resumed, and a hundred more patriots left Cumberland county, making probably six hundred in all from the town and county who have gone to meet the invaders. With most of this company it is a religious duty; for we learn that a majority of them are communicant members of one or another Church. They are what their name imports—plain, substantial farmers, accustomed to handle the plough or the tool.

The following is a list of the Commissioned and non-commissioned officers. We could not procure a complete list of the privates, but have been promised it for our next:—

Jonathan Evans,	Captain.
Charles H. Blocker,	1st Lieut.
Jas. S. Evans,	2d "
W. A. King,	3d "
O. H. Blocker,	1st Sergeant.
John Shaw,	2d "
John McAlister,	3d "
J. A. Bain,	4th "
J. A. Gainey,	1st Corporal.
W. H. Culbreth,	2d "
John Gainey,	3d "
George Downing,	4th "

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP BETHANT, July 8, 1861.

Messrs Editors:—The Commissary of the "Cumberland Plough Boys" begs leave through your columns, to make grateful acknowledgements to many kind friends. For one month our company of one hundred men have been most comfortably provided for. We have fared sumptuously. We can never forget the kindness of such friends as Mr. Thomas McDaniel, wife, and daughters, Mr. A. Maxwell, Col. C. E. Leete, Mr. J. C. Blocker, Mrs. E. Evans, Mr. E. H. Evans, B. Culbreth, Esq., Rev. L. Culbreth, Capt. Evans, Mr. G. W. Bullard, Capt. Williams, S. R. Hawley Esq., Mrs J. H. Hawley, Mrs. Sessoms, Mrs Murphy, and very many others who have also helped us liberally. May God bountifully bless their stores at home, and help us, whom they have sent abroad to *plough* deep furrows in the plains of victory. The provisions made for our maintenance and comfort have cost nearly $800.

Very respectfully,
O. H. BLOCKER,
Commissary to the Company.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—The promotion of Col. Hill necessitated the election of a new Colonel of this Regiment, and we learn that Lieut. Col. Lee has been elected. We suppose that Maj. Lane succeeds to the Lieut. Colonelcy; but who is Major we have not heard. Lee and Lane have, like Hill, the full confidence and respect of the Regiment.

FALSE REPORT.—The N. Y. Tribune's story about John M. Botts being in Washington to take a seat in Lincoln's Congress, was a sheer fabrication. There were, however, five persons from Western Virginia present at the opening of the session, claiming to represent Virginia. One of them was objected to as a citizen of Ohio, and his case was referred to a committee.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND.—The Charlotte and South Carolina road 2½ per cent.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Commissioners appointed for this State to obtain subscriptions to the Loan to support the war in which we are now engaged. Let every man or woman who has got fifty dollars or fifty thousand dollars come forward and lay it upon the altar of his country. We have given our sons,—let us not withhold our money. To say nothing of the matter as an investment at 8 per cent. interest, there is a stronger light in which it presents itself: look at the burnings, and wanton destruction of property, including growing crops, houses and furniture, and the imprisonment of citizens, wherever the vandals get a foot-hold, and let each man and woman ask him or herself how much he or she will save by aiding the cause to keep the enemy away; and how much may be lost by the false economy of withholding money now and letting the enemy come here, to North Carolina, to destroy and to imprison as he is now doing in Virginia and Maryland. It is our interest to fight the enemy on the border, to prevent his penetrating into our State; and this can only be done by supplying the Confederate government with both men and money. Let every one see to it at once. We understand that the Banks in this State have subscribed liberally to the loan—the Cape Fear Bank $150,000, the Bank of Clarendon $50,000, &c. We have not heard the exact sums taken by the others, but doubt not that every Bank in the State will do its share.

As the Richmond Examiner says,—

"If the North triumphs in this struggle, there is nothing that any citizen of the South can hope to retain. Their best citizens will die on the scaffold, be shot without law or driven into exile; and the lands, the houses and the goods of the Southern people will be partitioned among the Northern soldiery. Such is the nature of the controversy we have on hand."

LINCOLN'S ARMY AND TREASURY.—The prodigious army of 400,000 men, with four hundred millions of dollars to support them, which Lincoln demands of Congress, will no doubt be readily voted. And the men may be had, perhaps; but we doubt about the money. It will make the North open all its eyes, but as to all its purses, we shall see. One thing is pretty clear: Lincoln has come to the conclusion that he has got no holiday job in hand to conquer the South. He might have doubled or quadrupled his calls, and then he would still fail.

THE STAY LAW.—The Supreme Court, after an able argument *pro* and *con*, by B. F. Moore, Esq., and Geo. V. Strong, Esq., has decided that the Stay Law passed by the late Legislature is unconstitutional.

Some apprehension is expressed lest the creditor class will now oppress the debtor class, and especially those of the latter who are in the camp, serving their country. We cannot believe that such fears are well founded. Public opinion is utterly opposed to such oppression, and public opinion will be found in this matter stronger than law. There will be suits for debts no doubt; and there are cases where there ought to be suits for debts. For instance, where a volunteer has a claim upon a man who stays at home and yet refuses to pay the debt due to him who is away fighting the battles of both of them.

There is in the public mind too strong a feeling of sympathy and brotherhood to justify apprehensions of oppression on any extensive scale. It is but five weeks till the Legislature will meet and have an opportunity to pass some proper law.

THE "ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO TAXATION."—We are not surprised that the action of the State Convention in equalizing taxation between land and slaves meets with objection in some quarters. But that it is a just and wise and even necessary measure, is attested by the fact that it passed the Convention by a vote of 88 to 11, notwithstanding the furious hostility which a proposition essentially the same met with only one year ago from a nearly united and victorious Democratic party.

Among the objectors is the Winston Sentinel, which says,—

"It will be seen that this ordinance makes ad valorem, about which so much has been said, only in name. It does not touch any species of property except slaves, and from the manner in which it proposes to tax them, we incline to the opinion, that no additional benefit will accrue to the State from this species of property in consequence of the change. In fact we would not be surprised if it turns out, when the loss, in consequence of the first clause of the ordinance, is subtracted from the amount hitherto raised upon the white polls, that instead of being benefitted, the treasury will sustain by the passage of the ordinance a genuine loss. Let no one therefore claim that this ordinance creates a system of ad valorem taxation in North Carolina. It does no such thing. Instead of settling the vexed question, it only opens a new field for legislative squabbling. Deciding the question whether the slaves shall be taxed according to "their general average value in the State or on their value in classes in respect to age, sex and other distinctive properties," and what those values shall be, will now become food for the demagogue and afford ample field for discussion in future legislatures. This is about all the effect the ad valorem ordinance will have. We have always considered the thing a humbug."

As to the fact that the Ordinance does not touch any species of property except slaves, that is a matter of course, and right. Slaves were the only species of property which the constitution had forbidden to be taxed according to value. As the Legislature already had the power, in its discretion, to tax every thing else according to value, there was no need, indeed it would have been folly of which the Convention could scarcely be guilty, to touch any other species of property except slaves. And the Sentinel might see in its present assertion of this fact, a confirmation of what we and others contended for in the canvass of last Summer, that the sole purpose of the friends of ad valorem was to remove the interdiction against a fair and equal tax on slave property, so that that great interest might be called upon for its proper proportion of the burdens of the government which upholds it not less than other minor interests. And it might further see in it how completely is exploded the assertion that the friends of ad valorem designed to tax the family Bible, household and kitchen furniture, the old women's eggs, tin cups, &c.

But the Sentinel thinks that the treasury will sustain a loss by the passage of the ordinance. Entertaining a different opinion, we would be glad to see the Sentinel figure out its idea. There is nothing like bringing such notions to the test of "facts and figures." For our own part, we think that the treasury will derive a very large additional revenue from the ordinance, (which additional revenue is clearly a matter of necessity,) and at all events whatever is derived will be fairly and equally called from the leading interests of the State.

The Sentinel speaks of "the loss" by the repeal of the 3d section of the 4th article of the amended Constitution. What loss? Under the repealed section, free males between 21 and 45, and slaves between 12 and 50, were subject to tax. And the Legislature had taxed them 80 cents each. By the ordinance, these same free male polls are to be taxed *not less than* the tax on $800 worth of land, which is now 54 cents. Supposing that the Legislature do not raise the tax on lands, (as, however, it will unquestionably be obliged to do,) there would be a falling off of 26 cents on each of 64,291 white polls, equal to $16,715 66. This would be the loss on white polls if the Legislature should not increase the tax on them, or on land. If the tax on either be increased, the loss on white polls will of course be correspondingly diminished.

But what is a loss of $16,755 66, compared with the increase of the tax on slaves? The last Comptroller's Report states the number of taxable slave polls at 147,-913, which at the existing tax of 80 cents each would yield $118,330 40. Now the census shows that there are 331,081 slaves in the State, which we put down at an average value of $600, equal to $198,648,600. By the ordinance, the tax on slaves is to be the same as the tax on land, that is, (at present,) 18 cents on the $100, which will make the tax on slaves amount to $356,557 28—an increase of $238,226 88, as an offset to the loss of $16,715 66 from white polls.

But suppose the average value of slaves be only $500, as was contended by the democrats during the canvass of 1860. This would reduce the tax on them one-sixth, leaving it $297,181 07, an increase of $178,800 67, to offset the loss of $16,715 66.

We hope that the Legislature will have wisdom to settle without much difficulty the mode in which the tax on slaves shall be laid, whether by "general average" or by "value in classes." The Sentinel appears to regard the question as a sweet morsel for the demagogue; and so it may prove; but the necessities of the times may inspire the Legislators we have with more patriotism, or induce the people to send better ones.

CARTRIDGE FACTORIES.—The Richmond Whig says that from 100 to 250 white women and girls are employed in one building in that city, making cartridges. We believe that 50 or 60 are similarly employed at the Arsenal here, where various other operations are going on, such as moulding balls, rifling muskets, &c., &c. The Harper's Ferry machinery is being cleaned and put up. Altogether, we are told that Hay Mount is a busy quarter.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Gentlemen: I have never noticed in your paper any mention of a machine for making percussion caps, now at the Arsenal in this place. It is the invention of Mr. A. F. Beckerdite, a native of Randolph County, and it is due to Mr. B. to say that he never saw any thing of the kind before, and has never had any education as a machinist out of this State. The machine when fully rigged up will turn out 100 caps per minute, and is well worthy of praise as the product of an ingenious mechanic. H.

40,000 BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED.—That is important news from Liverpool. It brings one week nearer the period when the spindles of England must stop and the four millions of people dependent on them look out for some other means of getting bread, or, when England must find means to raise the blockade of the Southern ports and get a fresh supply of cotton The supply in Liverpool is now probably sufficient for five months only, say about 1,000,000 bales. Before that is used up, it is predicted that the neutrality of England will be used up also.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—The Raleigh Standard mentions a difference of opinion as to the disposition of the persons captured in the Harriet Balch, and expresses its own opinion a follows:—

"The Harriet Balch was a Southern vessel captured by the enemy, who in order to make good his prize, placed on board of her a commander and crew, at war with us, to take her to New York. While on her passage she was captured by Captain Crossan. It is plain therefore, that the officers and crew in charge of the enemy's prize, are properly prisoners of war, and should be dealt with accordingly."

If this be not sound national law, we think it ought to be—for it is sound common sense.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 9.—Gov. Pickens has issued his proclamation convening the South Carolina Legislature on the first Wednesday in November, to vote for electors for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, and two Senators; and he has also issued writs of election for members of Congress from the several districts.

More Federal Prizes Captured.—TALLAHASSEE, FLA., July 7.—First Lieutenant Burtchal, of the Columbia Rifles, with a guard of six men, arrived yesterday, in charge of a prize crew, First Lieutenant G. L. Seldon, of the U. S. Navy, and nineteen sailors, which were captured on the 2d instant, at Cedar Keys, by a detachment of Confederate Troops under command of Maj. W. M. Smith, on board the steamer Madison.

Four valuable prizes were taken, among which is the schooner Fanny, with railroad iron, recently captured off the mouth of the Mississippi, by Old Abe's blockading fleet.

Seldon is Second Lieutenant of the United States steamer Massachusetts. He is a native of Virginia, and is the first naval officer of Old Abe's, who has been captured by Confederate forces.

The vessels are now at Cedar Keys, unloading. Fifteen prisoners were found on board the schooner, consisting of the crew, who were greatly rejoiced at their unexpected release.

Now let Lincoln dare to harm a hair on the heads of those taken on the privateer Savannah. He will soon see that it is a game at which two can play.

RICHMOND, July 8.—Several prominent Federal prisoners now in Richmond, and at liberty on their parole of honor, have been arrested and confined, in consequence of the recent Federal action against persons arrested as privateers. The South will demand life for life, if the North dares to harm privateers.

Sharp.—We learn that the Steamer Winslow, within a few days, has captured another Northern vessel off our coast, laden with sugar and molasses. *Raleigh Standard.*

There were about two thousand hogsheads of molasses on board the Hannah Balch, lately recaptured by a North Carolina cruiser.

Gen. Johnston at Winchester Again.—Gen. Johnston has resumed his original position at Winchester. This place is the commanding strategic point of all that country. He moved forward from it to meet Patterson, but that General fell back into Martinsburg, to await reinforcements. Having the protection of the town as a fortification, and its women and children as a shield, he lies secure. Johnston, with his far inferior force, did not feel justified in attacking, and Winchester being the common converging point of several roads, he has felt bound to fall back upon that town, lest McClellan or some other enemy might get into his rear. He thus gains the advantage of choosing his own fighting ground against a superior force, and places his adversary at the disadvantage of making the attack. Surely after so many efforts to get a fight out of the enemy without success, our General may be excused for resuming his best position. *Richmond Dispatch.*

We give the following account of the recent fight near Newport News, as we received from a gentleman just from the spot, and who came to this city on the melancholy errand of procuring a coffin for a kinsman who fell in the fight. Lieut. Col. Dreux, learning that it was the custom of the Lincolnites to sally out every morning from Newport News and forage for their breakfast, determined, on the morning of the 5th, to interfere somewhat with their arrangements. To this end he organized a scouting party, made up of twenty howitzers and one gun, twenty Shreveport Greys, twenty (we think) Crescent Rifles and twenty Cavalry. Arriving within some three miles of Newport News, he received information that the enemy were approaching and near at hand. Hastily posting his men, he sent forward two scouts.

The howitzers were posted on the left, in a turn of the road behind a piece of woods. The infantry lay in ambuscade, also in the woods, but to the right of the road, whilst the cavalry were ordered further to the right and further on towards the enemy. The scouts having advanced a short distance through the woods, and hearing the tramp of men in the road, called out: "Who goes there?" To which those in the road replied, "Friends." After exchanging some other words, Hackett, mistaking them for friends, emerged into the road, which he had no sooner done than he was fired on and struck by the party whom he, too late, discovered were enemies. His companion dragged him back into the wood and, at his instance, hastened back to Colonel Dreux to inform him of the position and number of the enemy. In the meantime, the cavalry, hearing the firing, were seized with a sudden and unaccountable panic, and putting spurs to their horses, came dashing, like so many devils, in headlong speed athwart and diagonally towards the ambuscade of the Louisianians and directly upon the howitzers —running up against the howitzer gun, frightening and stampeding their horses, which ran more than a mile with the gun before they could be stopped.

On the first outslaught of the cavalry, Lieut. Col. Dreux stepped out into the road to ascertain what was the matter, and was instantly shot at and killed by the enemy. Our infantry then fired one round and advanced, but the enemy having heard the extraordinary and unprecedented uproar, accompanied by the terrific snapping of pine sapplings, kicked up by the cavalry, had taken to their heels incontinently and did not call a halt till safe within their entrenchments at Newport News.

The other scout who was with Hackett, informed his party that he thought he had killed one of the enemy after Hackett had been shot—that seeing a man, apparently an officer, on horseback, he had taken good aim at him and that, simultaneously with his fire he saw the officer fall forward, throwing a pistol from his hand in his fall, which fell in the edge of the wood.

On search, the pistol was found at the point indicated, and the prints of the officer's hands were plainly visible where he had fallen in the soft sand.

This is the only one of the enemy there is any reason to believe fell on the occasion. But for the loss of the two gallant spirits, Dreux and Hackett, we might find the affair a source of amusement.—*Richmond Examiner.*

England Grossly Insulted.—BALTIMORE, July 6.—It is ascertained from Fortress Monroe, that the British Consul at Norfolk, desiring to visit Baltimore officially, went down to Hampton Roads under a flag of truce, but commodore Stringham of the Minnesota, refused to recognize the flag, and the Consul was compelled to return to Norfolk. [It would not surprise us, if the British squadron now on the American coast were directed to proceed to Old Point and clear those waters of Lincoln's entire piratical fleet.—*Pet. Express.*]

Arrest of a Supposed Spy.—A man named Price, formerly of Rockingham, N. C., was arrested yesterday by Lieut. W. H. Coffin, of Capt. Pate's Cavalry corps, Wise Legion, and brought to this city, where he was handed over to the custody of Gov. Letcher.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

A Brace of Scamps.—WASHINGTON, July 6.—Messrs. Cameron and Fremont have gone to Fortress Monroe.

ITEMS FROM THE NORTHERN PRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 5th.—In the Senate, today, a bill was introduced confiscating the property of all civil and military officers above the rank of Lieutenant, who have taken up arms against the United States Government. Such persons are also to be deprived of holding offices of honor or profit under the Government. The bill also provides that "all traitors' property shall be applied to the restoration of the Union."

The Clerk of the Senate who resigned was Joseph Nicholson, and not Asbury Dickens, as reported in a previous dispatch.

NEW YORK, July 2.—In consequence of the difficulties and discouragements thrown in his way, Hon. Daniel E. Sickels has relinquished the plan of forming a brigade and now resumes the Coloneley of the regiment previously commanded by Col. Williamson.

Destructive Fires in the North.—ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—The fire last night destroyed a whole square—two freight depots, the passenger depot and elevators, fifty freight cars, forty-four of which were loaded, and five canal boats. Several lives were lost, and the property destroyed is valued at half a million of dollars.

BOSTON, July 6th.—The loss by the fire at Pittsfield amounts to $30,000.

MILWAUKIE, July 6.—A severe fire occurred here last night. Loss $100,000.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

CAMP CAROLINA, NEAR NORFOLK, July 9.—On yesterday Col. Williams, in accordance with orders from headquarters, sent a detachment of —— men from each company to some point somewhere in the Old North State, for an important service. As it would perhaps be imprudent to mention numbers and places, I withhold them for *prudential* reasons. Suffice it to say, that General Huger requested a detachment of *picked* men for the duty and if an opportunity presents itself, you will hear of brilliant exploits from the detachment.

Correspondent Petersburg Express.

Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, has issued a proclamation calling out three thousand more volunteers and two companies of cavalry to serve during the war.

Affairs in the Northwest.—LOUISVILLE, KY., July 9.—Telegraphic advices From Cincinnati to-day, report that skirmishes and ambuscades continue, and a general battle is anticipated within the next forty-eight hours.

Federal Steamer Blown Up.—OMAHA, July 8.—The steamer Chippewa, with 170 tons of Government stores and 237 kegs of powder, has been destroyed by fire. The passengers and crew were saved, but the boat was blown to atoms.

Important from New Mexico.—The Galveston (Texas) News, of the 24th ult., has the following:

Capt. Wilcox, late of the Seventh infantry, U. S. A., and Capt. Claiborne, of the Mounted Rifles, from New Mexico, arrived here last evening via San Antonio. Capt. Wilcox goes to Richmond. Captain Claiborne goes to Tennessee, his native State, to offer his sword to Gov. Harris.

These officers inform us that there are about 2500 U. S. troops in New Mexico and Arizona, comprising the Mounted Rifles and the Fifth and Seventh infantry—all splendid troops. Three fourths of them are disaffected; the best officers have resigned, or will resign; the men have from four to six months' pay due them; they understand the question at issue between the North and the South, and not only will most of them refuse to serve against the South, but also to take the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—The State Convention of Missouri is called to meet on the 22d of July.

C. S. Steamer Sumter.—The Picayune, of the 3d inst. says:

The first vessel of our little navy, the C. S. steamer-of-war Sumter, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise. Having ran the paper blockade of Lincoln-Abolition war steamers off the mouth of the Mississippi, we hope soon to hear of some dashing exploits in the way of captures. She has a crew of 65 men and 20 marines.

News has been received that Thomas Harrison Baker, of Charleston, S. C., and his associates of the privateer Savannah, recently captured near Charleston by the war-brig Perry, have been found guilty of piracy by the U. S. Circuit Court, now sitting at New York.

NORTHERN ITEMS.

Washington Gossip.—WASHINGTON, July 9.—It is stated here that Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, reports that the Secession feeling is strong on the Eastern Shore, and he wants Federal troops to protect the Union men there. The Cabinet had a consultation to-day with Gen. Scott about sending troops to that portion of Maryland, but the result is not known.

Mr. Vallandigham declared, in the Democratic caucus last night, that he preferred peace to the preservation of the Union.

Col. Taylor has arrived in Washington with a flag of truce. A thousand rumors are afloat in reference to his mission, but it is believed that it refers to an exchange of prisoners.

It is stated that Gen. Scott is in hourly expectation of intelligence of a battle between Generals Patterson and Johnston, at Edwards' Ferry.

The Government has sent reinforcements. When the courier left for assistance two Federalists were dead.

At Buckhannon, Capt. Barrett's company, of the Ninth Ohio Regiment, was paraded before the regiment, disarmed, and ordered home, for outrages committed under the command of Lieut. Stratton. Eight privates after intercession with Gen McClellan, had their arms restored. Several of the culprits were sent to Columbus.

The extreme hot weather checks military movements.

War Movements.—Col. Stone's command has joined that of Gen. Patterson, and all are pushing ahead.

Gen. Johnston's forces have evidently been reinforced.

Much dissatisfaction, anxiety and intense interest are exhibited in regard to Gen. Patterson's advance into Virginia

Gen. Beauregard has felled the forests around Manassas, and is guarding the approaches. It is believed here (in Washington) that Gen. Beauregard is sending reinforcements to Gen. Johnston.

Gen. McClellan's forces are moving towards the Cumberland Gap.

The pay of privates in the army is to be increased, and the general expenditures of the Government are to be reduced.

Gen. Patterson has sent to the War Department for reinforcements

Six regiments have gone to his assistance.

Intelligence has been received here, authorizing the announcement that Spain has pronounced in favor of a rigid neutrality in the contest now existing between the United and the Confederate States.

An Ohio volunteer very grossly insulted Hon. Mr. Vallandigham to-day.

From Martinsburg.—BALTIMORE, July 8.—A letter was received here to-day, dated at Martinsburg, July 6th, in which it is stated that Capt. Doubleday and the Rhode Island battery had arrived. Gen. Patterson's entire army is encamped there. No forward movement had taken place. The same letter says that Gen Johnston had been reinforced by 7,000 men from Manassas and had taken a position for a fight.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—A large number of troops passed through this city yesterday, to strengthen Gen. Patterson's column.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The latest Martinsburg advices are up to Saturday night.

By an arrival from Fortress Monroe, we learn that the Steamer Quaker City, an armed frigate and several gun boats were preparing for an attack on Sewell's Point.

A cartridge chest had exploded, killing two Rhode Islanders and wounding one man.

The undue mortality existing in several of the New York regiments is attributed to excessive drinking.

Federal Movements in Missouri.—ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Two Illinois Federal Regiments have left for the interior.

Gen. Lyon is within two days' march of Booneville. He is South of that point. His Federal force, on their march, surrounded a town and compelled everybody to take Lincoln's oath of allegiance.

Had Enough of Soldiering.—CAIRO, July 9.—Saturday and Sunday were occupied in taking the votes of the Regiments as to whether they will enlist for three years or not. Cook's Regiment voted forty in favor of the three years' enlistment; McArthur's Regiment voted fifty in favor, and Oglesby's Regiment voted one hundred and fifty in favor of three years. The other portions of these Regiments voted in favor of disbanding. The other Regiments will show a similar unsatisfactory result. The troops have not yet received any pay.

FEDERAL ESTIMATES.—Secretary Chase has made his Report to the federal Congress. He shows a deficiency of upwards of six millions in the appropriations for the year ending 30th ult. Calls for $185,000,000 for the War department, and $30,000,000 for the Navy, for the present year. To raise the $318,000,000 required in all for the year, he proposes direct taxes to the amount of $6,000,000, and loans for $240,000,000. Proposes to tax Sugars from 2½ to 4 cents a pound, Molasses 6 cents a gallon, Coffee 5 cents a pound, and teas from 15 to 20 cents a pound. From these sources he expects to raise $20,000,000; and from the entire customs and sales of lands, $60,000,000.

He recommends internal taxes on domestic luxuries, including liquor, beer, tobacco, bank notes, spring carriages and legacies, and suggests a considerable reduction in the salaries of the office holders.

Mr. Lovejoy offered the following, which was adopted, 92 to 55:

Resolved, that it is no part of the duty of the army to capture and return fugitive slaves, that the judiciary committee be directed to enquire into the expediency of the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

With the view of permitting the consideration of peace propositions, the vote restricting business to matters connected with the war was reconsidered, and thus amended, was again adopted.

The House passed a bill appropriating $6,000,000 for the relief of distress in the Army.

Gen Scott forbids the telegraphing of army movements.

Northern Congress.—The Speaker of the House has appointed the committees. The chairman of the Committee on Elections is Mr. Davis; on Claims, Mr Fenton; Commerce, Mr. Washburne, of Ill.; Public Lands, Mr. Potter; Postal Affairs, Mr. Morrill, of Md; District of Columbia, Mr. Conkling; Judiciary, Mr. Hickman; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Duer; Public Expenditures, Mr. Covode; Militia, Mr. Van Valkenburg; Navy, Mr. Sedgwick; Pensions, Mr. Van Wyck; Roads and Canals, Mr. Mallory.

The Committee on Ways and Means are Messrs Stephens, Morrill of Vt., Phelps, Spalding, Appleton, Corning, Horton, McClelland and Stratton.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs are Messrs. Crittenden, Gooch, Cox, White of Ind., McKnight, Burnham, Thomas of Md., Pomeroy and Fisher.

LATER FROM EUROPE

FARTHER POINT, July 7.—The Great Eastern steamship arrived off this Point yesterday. She brings Liverpool dates to June 27th.

The conflagration in London was most disastrous. The loss is estimated at over $15,000,000. Over 40,000 bales of American cotton were burnt.

The Sultan of Turkey is dead.

The recognition of the kingdom of Italy by France has been formally announced.

Lester.—The North Briton, at Farther Point, brings Liverpool dates to the 28th June.

The sales of Cotton for the week were 80,000 bales, of which 17,000 were on speculation.

The market closed firm:—Orleans 8¾d.; Middling 8d.; Fair Mobile 8¼d.; Middling 7¾d. The stock on hand is 1,120,000 bales, of which 834,000 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet. The weather has been favorable for the crops.

The political news is unimportant.

SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DECISION ON THE STAY LAW.

John Barnes v. *John T. Barnes et al.*

After the argument of this case by B. F. Moore for the plaintiff and George V. Strong for the defendants, the Chief Justice delivered the following Opinion:

PEARSON, C. J.—The plea, since the last continuance, by which the defendants claim the benefit of what is commonly called the "Stay Law," presents for our decision the question of the constitutionality of an act of the last session of the General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide against the sacrifice of property and to suspend proceedings in certain cases." The same question was raised in every case decided at this term, where the judgment in the court below is affirmed, by motions for judgment, and that execution shall be issued.

Whether, in the present condition of the country, the statute be expedient, is a question of which we have no right to judge. Our province is to give judgment on the question of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the statute.

In the discharge of this duty, we are relieved by the fact, that a question of such importance is not now presented for the first time, so as to put upon us the responsibility of making a decision on the strength of our own convictions; for we find that the line has been plainly marked, in fact, "blazed out," by many previous adjudications, so that it can be easily followed, and all we have to do, is to make our applications of well established principles.

The right and the duty of this court to give judgment on the constitutional power of the Legislature in making statutes, is established by so many elaborated opinions of this court, and of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of our sister States, as to make a further discussion or citation of authorities a useless attempt at a display of learning; so we assume that question to be settled.

Our opinion is, that the statute under consideration, so far as it opposes the right of the plaintiff to a judgment in the court below, or the motions for a judgment in this court and for execution, is void and of no effect, because it is in violation of the Constitution of the U. States, and of the Constitution of the Confederate States, which, in this respect, is the same, and, also, of the Constitution of this State.

1st. It is patent, by the face of the statute, that it does "impair the obligation of contracts." This is settled. Jones *v.* Crittenden, 1 Car. Law Rept. 385. In that case the argument is exhausted, and we only add "we concur in it."

It is suggested that this case is distinguishable on the ground, that when the statute in question was passed, the country was in a state of established revolution, or in a state of "contemplated revolution," in reference to which the Legislature acted, which revolution has been carried out and consummated by a subsequent ordinance of the Convention, by force of which all acts done in reference to, and in anticipation of, the revolution, are ratified and confirmed as incidents thereto.

This proposition, however much weight it may be entitled to in a political forum, cannot, by reason of its generality, be appreciated by a legal tribunal, and a mind accustomed to the investigation of questions of law, "grasps at it, as at a shadow." But to avoid a complication of our question, we pass over the legal difficulty of the maxim "that which is void cannot be confirmed," and let it be admitted, that on the 20th of May, when the ordinance of the Convention, by which this State was withdrawn from the government of the United States, went into effect, the statute under consideration was in full force and effect, so far as restrictions by the Constitution of the United States were concerned, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the State of North Carolina had never been a member of, or in any way connected with the Government of the United States, so as to bring up the naked question, what was the legal effect of the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the provisional government of the Confederate States, made on the same day, but some few hours after, the ordinance above referred to. The ordinance afterwards passed by which the permanent Constitution was adopted. Here was a period, say seven hours, during all of which time the State of North Carolina, in reference to her connection either with the United States or with the Confederate States, was absolutely sovereign, and the statute in question, by the admission made for the sake of the argument, was in full force and effect. Is it not clear to the certainty of a demonstration, that the effect of the ordinance adopting the Constitution of the Confederate States, which in express words provides "No State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," was, to abrogate or make void or of no effect, this short-lived statute, on the ground that it was inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution then adopted?

The position that the words of the Constitution are, "No State *shall* pass any law," using the words in the future tense, therefore any law which had already passed, although it impaired the obligation of contracts, was to be allowed to continue in operation, is a play upon words, and is not worthy of the gravity of the subject.

The evil which the Constitution intended to guard against at present, was not the *act of passing such a law, but the effect incident to the operations of such a law;* and respect to this, whether it was passed before or after the adoption of the Constitution was immaterial. In illustration, suppose during its unfettered existence of seven hours, the State had passed a law making tobacco a legal tender in the payment of debts. After the adoption of the Constitution of the Confederate States, would tobacco have still continued to be a legal tender? Most assuredly not, for the time of the passage of the law was immaterial. If all laws either opposed to the express provisions of the Constitution then adopted were to continue in operation because they had been passed beforehand—all of the acts of the General Assembly should have been subjected to rigorous scrutiny before the State was admitted into the Confederacy.

It is a well illustrated principle of constitutional law, that upon the adoption of a new Constitution, or an amendment of the Constitution, any and all laws previously existing are, *ipso facto*, annulled and become void so far as they are opposed to and conflict with the new or amended Constitution—on the same reason that a statute repeals all statutes previously enacted inconsistent with its provisions, and a will revokes all former wills—or an order from head-quarters countermands one previously given, so far as it conflicts with its meaning and intention and obvious policy.

2. But, apart from the Constitution of the Confederate States, we are of opinion that the statute is in plain violation of the Constitution of the State, on two grounds.

1st. "The Declaration of Rights" fixes the principle of free government, by affirming in section 12, "no free man ought to be deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."

It is settled that, by force of this section, the Legislature has not the power to deprive A of his horse and give it to B, or to deprive E of his office and give it to C, or D of his debt and give it to F—in other words, the Legislature cannot deprive a citizen of his vested rights of property. See Hoke *v.* Henderson, 4 Dev. 1, and the case there cited. So the question is, can the Legislature deprive a citizen of his debt, which is a vested right and a part of his estate or property, in the broad sense in which the word is used in the section above cited, including all rights of person and rights of property, either by conferring the right on a third person, or by releasing it to the debtor, or by taking from the creditor the right to have judgment and execution for his debt according to the course of the courts. Manifestly, if a creditor is deprived of his right to have judgment and execution for his debt he is thereby deprived of his right to the debt, which consists in his right to enforce payment, and the ground of hope that this disposition is not to be absolute and perpetual, but only "until otherwise provided by law," which is held out by the wording of the statute, does not at all vary the question of power, because the power to deprive one of his debt for an indefinite time is the same as the power to deprive him of it absolutely, and so far as the creditor is concerned it makes no difference whether the debt be given to a third person or be released to the debtor; the violation of the rights of the creditor is the same, and the power that can do the one can do the other.

2d. The statute is unconstitutional, because it violates the 4th section of the "declaration of rights." The legislative, executive—*supreme judicial powers* of government—ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other.

Suppose the Legislature should pass a statute that the Governor, in the recess of the General Assembly, shall not embody the militia of the county of Rowan, or shall not embody the militia of the State, or shall not do any act of his office, would "the legislative and executive powers of the government be kept separate and distinct from each other?" Or suppose the Legislature should pass a statute, that the Supreme Court shall not give judgment and issue execution in the case of Barnes *vs.* Barnes, or shall not give judgment and issue execution in any actions for debts due on bonds, promissory notes, &c., when in the trial of the case, in the court below, the instruction of a jury was required, or shall not give judgment and issue executions in any suit or action, founded either on contract or tort, brought before it by appeal from the Superior Court, would the legislative and supreme judicial powers of government be kept separate and distinct? In other words, would not the assertion and exercise of this power on the part of the Legislature destroy the independence of the executive and supreme judicial powers of the government, and subvert the government established by the Constitution, by centering all powers in the legislative department, and making a despotism, instead of a free government, where the powers are divided, and given to separate departments, each acting in its appropriate sphere, as a check on the other?

Such, it seems to us, would be the result of the concession of the power assumed by the Legislature in the passage of the statute under consideration.

This result is not avoided by the fact that the restraint on the Courts is confined by the statute to action for debts and matters of contract, and that it is not absolute, but merely "until otherwise provided by law"—for it is a question of power. If the Legislature has the power to impose this restraint on the Courts until otherwise provided by law, it has the power to do so without the provision to remove the restraint when we have better times and it shall be easier for men to pay their debts, and if it has the power to impose this restraint on the Courts in respect to matters of contract, it has the power to extend it to matters of *tort*, and then a man who is stronger than I may take away my negro or my horse or drive me out of my house, and the laws of my country will give me no redress because the temple of justice is closed. A power to suspend or to abolish the administration of justice cannot exist in a free government. Without law and tribunals to administer it, there can be no government; it is anarchy, which is worse than despotism; and yet the power involved in the passage of the statute necessarily and by logical deduction leads to that result.

If there be such a power in the Legislature, we are, with all our boasted free institutions, infinitely behind the monarchy of England in respect to the protection of our rights of person and rights of property. Blackstone, the learned commentator on the constitution and laws of England, in vol. 1st, page 102, says, "a third subordinate right of every Englishman is that of applying to the Courts of justice for the redress of injuries. Since the law in England is the supreme arbiter of every man's life, liberty and property, courts of justice must at all times be open to the subject, and the law be duly administered therein. The emphatic words of Magna Charta, are these: "*nulli negabimus aut differemus rectum vel justitiam*, and therefore every subject, for injury done to him, *in terris, in bonis, vel persona*, by any other subject, be he ecclesiastical or temporal, without any exception, may take his remedy by course of the law and have justice and right for the injury done to him, freely without sale, freely without any denial and speedily without delay."

Upon the whole we are satisfied, that without reference to the Constitution of the United States, or to that of the Confederate States, our State Constitution gives ample protection to its citizens against all encroachments on the part of the legislature upon the rights of property, and the reason why such prominence has been given to that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits laws impairing the obligation of contracts, is, that the Courts found there a provision expressed in direct and positive terms, upon which it was more convenient to put their decision, than it was to refer to fundamental principles embraced in the Constitution of the several States, although not expressed in words so direct and positive; for in truth no government can be free unless the constitution provides for the protection of property, the due administration of the law and the independence of "the supreme judicial department." Let the several motions for judgment and executions be allowed. PER CURIAM. Judgment affirmed.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

The following is the law of the Confederate Congress under which the loan is authorized, the last section of which provides for the payment of principal and interest:—

AN ACT *To raise money for the support of the Government, and to provide for the defence of the Confederate States of America.*

SECTION 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the President of the Confederate States be, and he is hereby authorized, at any time within twelve months after the passage of this act, to borrow on the credit of the Confederate States, a sum not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, or so much thereof as in his opinion the exigencies of the public service may require, to be applied to the payment of appropriations made by law for the support of the government and for the defences of the Confederate States.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, by the consent of the President of the Confederate States, to cause to be prepared certificates of stock or bonds in such sums as are hereinafter mentioned for the amount to be borrowed as aforesaid, to be signed by the Register of the Treasury, and sealed with the seal of the Treasury; and the said certificates of stock or bonds, shall be made payable at the expiration of ten years from the first day of September next; and the interest thereon shall be paid semi-annually, at the rate of 8 per cent, per annum, at the Treasury, and such other place as the Secretary of the Treasury may designate. And to the bonds which shall be issued as aforesaid, shall be attached coupons for the semi annual interest which may accrue, which coupons may be signed by officers to be appointed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury. And the faith of the Confederate States is hereby pledged for the due payment of the principal and interest of the said stock and bonds.

SEC. 3. At the expiration of five years from the first day of September next, the Confederate States may pay up any portion of the bonds or stocks, upon giving three months previous public notice at the seat of government of the particular stocks or bonds to be paid, and the time and place of payment; and from and after the time so appointed, no further interest shall be paid on said stock or bonds.

SEC. 4. The certificates of stock and bonds shall be issued in such form and for such amounts as may be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be assigned or delivered under such regulations as he may establish. But none of them shall be for a less sum than fifty dollars, and he shall report to Congress at its next session, a statement in detail of his proceedings and the rate at which the loans may have been made, and all expenses attending the same.

SEC. 5. From and after the first day of August, 1861, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-eighth of one cent per pound, on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States; which duty is hereby specially pledged to the due payment of interest and principal of the loan provided for in this act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to establish a sinking fund to carry into effect the provisions of this section: Provided, however, That the interest coupons issued under the second section of this act, when due, shall be receivable in payment of the export duty on cotton: Provided, also, that when the debt and interest thereon, herein authorized to be contracted, shall be extinguished, or the sinking fund provided for that purpose shall be adequate to that end, the said export duty shall cease and determine. APPROVED, 28th February, 1861.

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A PROSPECT FOR COFFEE.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

CAMP CAROLINA, NEAR NORFOLK, July 8.

Dear Express: Our Colonel (Williams) has just received an order from Gen. Huger, to detail sixty men to the coast of Currituck, N. C., where an English vessel is reported to be wrecked with 4,000 bags of coffee. The order has been filled and the company, under command of Lt. Separk, of Company A, has just left in charge of them. They will take passage on the steamer running from Norfolk to Currituck, where they will arrive early in the morning. A Yankee vessel is said to be near by watching the movements of the vessel above named. We need coffee very much and our boys have promised to bring it. How many men from other regiments here have been sent I do not know. We never saw men more anxious to enter upon any undertaking than were our men to go upon this mission. After they were detailed 825 was freely offered for the place of those who had been detailed. Officers requested to go as privates, but all could not go and many were doomed to bitter disappointment. We will report to you the result of their mission as soon as it is made known.

It is reported this morning that the entire war fleet have left Old Point. They may have moved to the coast of North Carolina, hoping to divert our forces from Norfolk.

SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

[Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.]

CAMP CAROLINA, NEAR NORFOLK, July 11.

Dear Express: The detachment of men from the 2d North Carolina Regiment, alluded to in Tuesday's Express, has been heard from. It consisted of five men from each of the ten companies, making fifty in all, under charge of Lieut. Separk, of the Warren Guards. They were sent to Currituck, N. C., for the purpose of taking charge of a cargo of coffee, which had been wrecked, from a British vessel, and which Yankee ships were observed closely watching.

The report is just to hand, that after the coffee had been removed from the British vessel to our steamer, it was attacked by 200 Yankees. A brisk engagement followed, in which 12 of the enemy were killed and a large number were taken prisoners. The remainder who landed are wandering about the woods like scared sheep, and our boys are hunting them in every direction.

Our men received no serious injury. Private Royster, of the Granville Grays, received a slight wound from a grape shot.

NORFOLK, July 10.—Privateering has received a stimulus in all this section by the recent successes of the North Carolina steamer Winslow. The obstacle is the want of proper vessels. The Winslow is one of our old local river boats, with a gun or two aboard, which is encouraging to others. At any rate, despairing of steamboats, parties have rigged out here two sailing vessels and gone to make war on the commerce of the public enemy. Those who command are men of experience and prudence; their crews are picked men; and they are armed to the teeth.

RICHMOND, Va., July 10th.—The Adjutant General of Virginia has issued an order to the commanders of the regiments in Green, Orange, Madison, Culpeper, Rappahannock, Fauquier, Prince William, Loudon and Fairfax counties, to call out the entire militia force, and report to Gen. Beauregard.

A letter received here from near Phillippa, states that O. Jennings Wise's company, in a skirmish previously reported, killed the federal captain and nine or ten men, and took twenty-five prisoners.

Reported Skirmish.—Important intelligence, which we sincerely hope may be confirmed, was received here yesterday from the army in the Northwest, under General Garnett. A letter to a distinguished military gentleman states that an engagement had taken place between the First Georgia Regiment (Col. Ramsay,) and three regiments of the enemy, near Phillippi, in which the latter were completely routed, with considerable loss. It is further stated that the gallant Georgians took a large number of prisoners, and secured all the camp equipage, baggage, &c., of the enemy. The medium through which this news is received renders its authenticity probable, and it is therefore generally credited here. Our loss is represented to be but two; that of the enemy sixty.

The Central train yesterday brought a report that a skirmish took place on Saturday or Sunday between the pickets near Alexandria, in which six Hessians were killed and no one hurt on our side.

Mr. Richard Thomas, of St. Mary's county, and five or six other persons, were arrested on board the steamer Mary Washington as she was coming up the bay yesterday. The charges against them are believed to be that they were concerned in the seizure of the St. Nicholas a few days since. The party were coming up to the city as passengers, when they were pointed out by two spies on board the boat, and as she reached the wharf at Fort McHenry, the boat rounded to and they were delivered up to the officer in command.—*Rich. Dispatch, 12th.*

There was no news yesterday from Yorktown. Passengers who arrived at 2 o'clock, by the York river train, represents the status of the encampments about Yorktown and at Gloucester Point as unchanged.

At Manassas, no move of importance had been made on either side. Numbers of our scouts hung around the enemy, and kept them in a state of anxiety and excitement.

A gentleman, of extensive acquaintance in the counties of Orange, Green, and Culpeper, who has just returned from Louisa Court House, informs us that the militia in those counties had responded in great numbers and with alacrity, to the call of the Governor. The people of Louisa were daily expecting a similar demand on them; and our informant says that every man thereabouts is ready to shoulder his shot-gun or rifle. The people generally, in those upper counties, have determined, should the enemy succeed in penetrating so far into the country, to send their families Southward, and having killed the stock and burnt and destroyed their crops and houses, to repel the invader or die in the attempt.

There are numerous reports from the Wise Legion in the West. The best authenticated of which appears to spring from a letter, said to have been received here from Capt. O. Jennings Wise. This letter is said to state that Capt. O. J. Wise, with his command, the gallant Light Infantry Blues, of Richmond, had encountered a large body of the enemy on the Ohio river, thirty-six miles South of Parkersburg, and utterly routed them, killing five, wounding seventeen and taking a number of prisoners. Only one of Capt. Wise's men is said to have been slightly wounded.

Richmond Examiner, 12th.

Return of Soldiers.—Several Companies of the 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Maxcy Gregg, passed through this city from Richmond, yesterday afternoon, *en route* for home. It will be remembered that this regiment only volunteered for three months service. That period having expired they now return. We understand, however, that the regiment will be reorganized, and will, as soon as the reorganization is effected, return to field duty. We shall be glad to greet them again. They are gallant men, and were the first to answer to Virginia's call for aid.

Petersburg Express.

A Trip to Washington.—Last Sunday, Lieut. Col. Thos. H. Taylor, C. S. A., of Kentucky, left this city for Washington, bearing a letter from President Davis to President Lincoln, understood to be an official notification of the course that will be pursued by this Government in the event of the execution or other criminal punishment of the prisoners taken on board the Privateer Savannah. Col. T. proceeded to the headquarters of Gen. Beauregard, by whom, it is said, he was furnished with a letter to Gen. McDowell, in command of the Lincoln forces on this side of the Potomac. He then proceeded to Fairfax C. H., where he was furnished with an escort of twelve men and two non-commissioned officers, under command of a Lieutenant, with a white flag. Thence he proceeded towards Arlington, encountering a squadron of the enemy's dragoons when within about seven miles of that place, to whose commanding officer he made known his errand. Arriving at Arlington, General Scott was notified of his presence, and sent a carriage to convey him to Washington, where he arrived about 9 o'clock Monday night, and delivered his letter to Gen. Scott—Lincoln not being visible. Col. T. was then reconveyed to Arlington, where he spent the night, and the next day was escorted back through the enemy's lines. Gen. S. informed him that an answer to the letter of which he was bearer would be forwarded to this city by one of his officers, and requested Col. T. to deliver his "kind regards" to Generals Lee and Beauregard. Col. T. while in the enemy's lines was treated with all the courtesies of the profession.

Richmond Whig.

We hear that, at Winchester, Wednesday, it was reported and believed that Patterson was advancing from Martinsburg on Gen. Johnston, who was ready to receive him. This is the more probable, as Patterson has certainly been largely reinforced. Besides the Rhode Island battery and several other regiments, he has been joined by Stone's column. He must have three to one, but Johnston's men are eager for a fight.

Richmond Whig, 12th.

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 11.—A reconnoitering party of Federal troops having ventured too near the Southern lines had one killed and two wounded.

The skirmishes during the past two days have been rather bloody.

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, the sand batteries on Ship Island opened a fire on a U. S. war steamer two miles distant. The fire was returned. The enemy fired some thirty-odd rounds of shell and round shot, which sunk in the sand and were used by the Confederates.

It is believed that the steamer was struck three times. A shell exploded over her decks doing great damage, it is thought, as she immediately hauled off and put for Chandler Island, twelve miles distant.

On the Confederate side, one man was slightly injured—no other damage done.

CAIRO, July 1.—Captain Pitcher, U. S. army, is here for the purpose of swearing in the three years' men. He went up yesterday to Camp Smith, the head-quarters of the Chicago light artillery, company A, to swear them in for three years, and every man refused to take the oath. They are the best crowd in Cairo. When colonels of regiments have not half a dime to buy a newspaper with, what can be expected of the men? There will be a general stampede this month, unless we have a fight (as we certainly will not) or some money (which is not at all probable.)

The Cause goes bravely on in Missouri.—KANSAS CITY, July 8.—The Fort Scott Democrat of the 7th instant reports a battle between Gov. Jackson and Gen. Zeegle near Carthage. At the first onset the Missourians were driven back. The officers ordered a retreat, but the order was not sufficiently heard. Owing to this misunderstanding the centre of the Confederates partially gave way, and the Federalists were soon nearly surrounded, and soon retreated. The fighting was mainly done by the artillery. As the Hessians retreated the Missourians advanced and pursued them to Carthage, which is seven miles from where the fighting commenced.

A night attack on Zeegle' forces is announced, by which he was forced to retreat to Saracoxal.

Governor Jackson is fortifying himself.

Gen. Zeegle's forces were badly cut up, and his loss is estimated at from 300 to 1000.

On Friday last, Gen. Price and Gen. Ben McCulloch arrived at Neosha, 20 miles South of Carthage, with ten thousand men. Two hundred Federalists were captured there. One report says all were murdered. Another report says that only a portion of them were killed.

Gen. McCulloch promptly sent 2,000 men to the relief of Gov. Jackson.

Fort Pickens.—A letter from this place to the New York Times says that the British Fleet have engaged all the coal that can be obtained in Cuba; which the writer takes as very unkind, as it will render the Yankee ships of little value in the Gulf, and put an end to the blockade, until coal can be got elsewhere.

The writer also says, that the arrival of the English Fleet will withdraw most of the Yankee ships from Fort Pickens—their presence being necessary all along the coast.

We infer from the letter, that the blockade in the Gulf will prove a failure.

Louisiana Ninth.—Richard Taylor, son of the late President Taylor, has been elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of Louisiana; Capt. N. J. Walker, Lieut. Colonel; and Capt. Randolph, Major. Both of these latter gentlemen were Captains in the Mexican war, and Maj. Walker was with Gen. Scott in Florida. A portion of the regiment was to leave New Orleans on Monday last for Virginia.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 10.—The travel between the North and the South is but little interrupted. Passengers from Nashville, via the Edgefield road, meet with but little delay. Hence, south, the detention is six hours. The trains from the South, hitherwards, arrive two hours behind time.

Volunteers for the Confederate army are leaving in squads, and average, probably, one hundred per day.

If the South be whipped, Kentucky's best families will wear black.

It is supposed now that the Confederate loan will be nearly twice as large as that asked for. Alabama and Georgia together, it is thought, will subscribe five hundred thousand bales of cotton. To this must be added a large amount of cash, besides various kinds of produce. The sum total of these two States, we are confident, will reach nearly thirty million dollars—averaging the cotton at fifty dollars a bale.—*Savannah News.*

AUGUSTA, GA., July 11.—Vice-President Stephens delivered a powerful speech this forenoon in this city, on the produce loan. The meeting was largely attended and unusual interest manifested. A committee was appointed to procure subscriptions.

Samuel P. Corbin, Esq., a citizen of South Western Georgia, has subscribed his entire crop of cotton, one thousand or twelve hundred bales, to the Produce Loan.

Nineteen thousand pounds of Tennessee copper, from the Hope county mines, have been received in Memphis. It has been tried in making brass cannon, and found to be excellent.

Lincoln's Cabinet.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, now at Washington, furnishes his impression of the weakness of the War Department. He says:

It is hoped that a wholesome change in the Cabinet may be brought about soon by the removal of Cameron and Welles from the War and Navy departments.

There is an organized band of thieves in Pennsylvania that have stolen the clothes from the backs and the food from the mouths of the Pennsylvania volunteers, until several regiments of the troops of that State are ragged and half starved. These thieves are particular friends of Mr. Cameron. The Pennsylvanians are being thoroughly aroused about the robbery of their State and troops by those scoundrels, and it is high time they were.

Discord among the Rump.—We have heard a good deal about dissension among the set in Washington. We published yesterday, from a Cincinnati paper, a statement to this effect;—representing the party as divided into Radical and Conservative—that Blair & Co., were the leaders of the first and Seward of the last. It argues a deplorable state of public affairs, when a Conservative party is headed by Seward. What must be the character of the Radicals?

A speech made by Blair in New York is bitter as soot against old Scott; talks ironically of him as the "greatest General of the age," and ridicules all his operations. It intimates that he is holding his army *in terrorem* over Congress, to force it to submit to a compromise. It lauds that cowardly butcher of women and children in St. Louis, Lyon, as the model of a hero. The whole tone of the speech indicates a coming row in the ranks of the enemy.

Blair is understood to represent old Blair, who sleeps with Lincoln. He has all the envy and malignity of a would-be-gentleman turned blackguard. He hates old Scott with a perfect hate—partly because old Scott sets up for a gentleman, and partly because he will not surrender his office to all the base and vindictive purposes of old Blair. We expect to hear of lively times among them—for there are good haters and unscrupulous on both sides.—*Richmond Whig.*

More Disaffection.—The somewhat notorious Gen. Dix of New York has resigned his position in the Federal army because, he says, his State has been slighted. Not a man has been appointed Major General from New York, while B. F. Butler and N. P. Banks, both of Massachusetts, have received that distinguished honor.

The Way the Military Police of Baltimore do their Duty.—On Saturday last three little boys living in Baltimore, when returning from School, one of them proposed three cheers for the Union, which were given; one of the boys stepped out of the ranks and hurrahed for Jeff. Davis. A driver of a cart going along at the time threw the tailboard of his cart at the party, striking the little boy on the head, fracturing his skull. The party was not arrested, although seen by the police. We suppose that they justify the act of the driver on the ground that the boy was a traitor.

The usual outrages committed by Lincoln's Vandal thieves, wherever they have found their way into the South, are being perpetrated in Martinsburg. All citizens suspected of fidelity to the South are arrested and thrown into prison—their property taken for the use of the rogues—and that which cannot be appropriated to their own use, destroyed. A day of reckoning is in store for them.—*Winchester Virginian.*

The following comes to us through the medium of the Northern Associated Press:

WASHINGTON, July 8.

A Skirmish—Northern Movements, &c.—There was a skirmish last night between the pickets of the Eighth battalion of the District of Columbia Volunteers, under Major Gerhardt, and the pickets of the Confederate forces on the other side of the Great Falls. The former lost two killed and several wounded. The enemy concealed in the bushes, were fired at, with what effect was not ascertained.

MARTINSBURG, July 5.—Unless the wanton destruction of private property is stopped upon this line, every ten miles the column marches an additional regiment will be required to protect property. The Commanding General has given strict orders, but as yet no example has been made.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Two of the Federal pickets were captured this morning at the house of a man named Small, about two and a half miles below here. They were surrounded by the Confederate cavalry.

The losses of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by the destruction of bridges and rolling stock, since the war commenced, are upward of two million dollars. The company owe their thanks to Hicks.

A Washington letter-writer says "that some of the soldiers, particularly of one of the Pennsylvania regiments, are actually begging in the streets. I saw to-day the mortifying spectacle of an American soldier, in the capital of his country, asking a foreign minister for a few pennies.

Auction Sale of Sugar and Molasses.—Messrs. LaRoche & Bell, sold at auction, yesterday, the cargo of the Br. schooner Adeline, consisting of sugars and molasses, which brought the following prices: 30 barrels of Muscovados, at 7¼ cents; 12 hhds. sugar, at 7¾ a 8¾ cents; and 50 bbls. molasses, at 35 a 40½ cents per gallon.

Savannah News, 6th.

Weeds Growing in the Streets of New York City.—On yesterday we had exhibited to us a weed which was plucked up from one of the principal streets of New York city. The gentleman who sent it enclosed in a letter to a relative in this city, says such a thing has not been seen before in the vicinity where it was plucked in forty years. He represents the city as being on the brink of ruin—almost every branch of business is stagnated, while curses are being heaped by the sufferers upon the heads of the fanatics who have brought the present war upon the country. New York has seen her brightest day. *Gotham must fall!—Selma Reporter.*

Ohio Hogs.—The Lewisburg Chronicle, noticing Gen. McClellan's scheme for subjugating Richmond by marching columns of troops to Abingdon and Covington, and then taking the railways to the capital, says:

We have lived in Lewisburg for nearly thirty years, and during that time many large droves of Ohio hogs have passed by the great Kanawha route to Richmond, but we have no recollection of any of them having *returned*. It would be as well, perhaps, for Gen. McClellan to remember the reason given by the fox for not entering the apartments of the sick lion, and abstain from leading his porcine followers by a route along which none of their predecessors have ever made returning tracks.

Doings in the State of Wheeling.—WHEELING, VA., July 9.—Carlile has been elected United States Senator in the place of the Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and W. T. Willey in the place of the Hon. J. M. Mason.

First class whiskey is selling at Cincinnati for eleven cents per gallon. In Richmond it sells for fifteen cents per glass, to those who are green enough to pay it.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

AN INCIDENT.

Calmly erect, with folded arms he stood,
That soldier, going to a field of blood
His mien was noble and his bearing proud,
His handsome face was darkened by a cloud.
The cars had stopped, the shout of welcome rose
For those en route to meet our hireling foes
Among the crowd, beside their father's hand
Two noble boys, held by their father's hand
Each waved his tiny flag of stars and bars,
And shouted welcome, toward the crowded cars
The gallant soldier's eye beheld the boys,
He thought of home, its happiness and joys.
The love of country called on him to part
From all most dear to his now aching heart.
Suppressed emotions almost rent his soul,
His pent up feelings he could not control.
Forth sprang the soldier at a single bound,
About the boys his stalwart arms he wound
With tears he gazed upon the father's face,
Still held the children in his fond embrace.
"Oh! let me kiss these darling boys," he cries,
The scalding tears were streaming from his eyes
"'Twill do me good; then let me kiss them thus,
I left at home two lovely boys, like these."
Each boy twined round his neck a chubby arm,
Nor felt at such a man the least alarm.
Again, with folded arms, the soldier stood,
That soldier hastening to a field of blood
His mien was noble, his bearing proud,
A smile was on his face, and not a cloud.

June 15, 1861.

[The unknown author of the above has put into touching verse an incident that occurred at Salem May last, which it will do no discredit to the poet to republish:—]

Affecting Little Incident.—While standing a few since looking at the debarking of that splendid pany, the LaFayette Light Infantry, preparatory their march to the Military Camp, a stalwart sol passed by, and looking at two little children, said to their father: "Let me kiss those children, please. I left two just like them at home. I kiss these for them:" and a tear stole down his brown cheek. The little ones quietly submitted to his embrace, and all the by-standers felt that a soft spot their hearts had been touched by the tender little scene. There was a noble, affectionate heart throbbing beneath the crimson vesture, and the sight of these little ones stirred up the tenderest emotions of his patriotic soul. I do not know who he was, but there and then I put up a prayer for his safe return to the loved ones left behind. An army composed of such soldiers must be victorious.—*Raleigh Spirit of the Age.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—The following is a list of the Officers and Privates:

Captain—Jonathan Evans.

Lieutenants—Charles H Blocker, 1st; J S Evans, 2d; W A King, 3d.

Sergeants—O H Blocker, 1st; J R Shaw, 2d; J A Allister, 3d; J A Gainey, 4th.

Corporals—A Bain, 1st; J Gainey, 2d; W H Collins, 3d; Geo W Downing, 4th.

Privates—S C Autery, Miles C Autery, M T Autery, G S Averitt, W D Averitt, John Averitt, William Averitt, Hiram Averitt, J W Blackman, John Bain, Daniel Bain, Jesse J Blauset, Wm Brock, Isaac Brown, Levi Bryant, R H Bryant, W J Bunce, Isaac Cashwell, A C J Cashwell, J T Collier, C G Cain, Coare, Arthur Core, William B Colvin, B H Culbreth, C Culbreth, J C Davis, William Davis, L D Deer, Downing, Wm A Downing, D J Downing, J B Downing, James Edge, Lenard Edge, R P Freeman, J H Fort, B Fort, Wiley Fort, W H Gainey, Leonel Gober, Blackman Godwin, D J Godwin, Elias Godwin, Wilson Giles, E J Hollingsworth, A J Hollingsworth, J W Hollingsell, J A W Hall, S W Hall, C K Hall, S H Johnson, David Johnson, Hugh Jones, Malcom Matthews, John Maxwell, Alex Melvin, J A Melvin, D M Melvin, Neill McLelland, Hector McAllister, Isaac Page, W J Porter, John Porter, Nixon Pope, G S Rollins, Amos Sessoms, Irvin Sinclair, G R Strassel, Isaac Strickland, Hector Strickland, Irvin Strickland, Isaac Strickland, W B Suggs, Richard Salmon, Augustus Stratum, J M Thornton, N C Thagard, Joseph West, Alfred West, H J Wheeler, T C Williams, W R Warrick.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Randolph Hornets.—This Company proceeded to Fayetteville yesterday this morning to join the 14th Regiment at that place. It is commanded by Capt. J. M. Odell, composed of 95 able bodied men, who will no doubt do themselves and their country great honor. They have a flag presented to them by the ladies of Randolph, which was cordially received by the gallant young "Hornets," under which they pledged themselves to sustain, defend and protect. They left in fine spirits, very cheerful and love of patriotism beaming in every one's bosom.

Cedar Falls, N. C., July 10, 1861.

Call Meeting of the Presbytery—At a called meeting of Concord Presbytery, held at Davidson College on the 10th inst., the Presbytery adopted *unanimously*, resolutions declaring the inoperative necessity of separating the Church from the General Assembly of the United States, and in favor of sending delegates to a Convention to be held at Augusta, in December next, for the purpose of organizing a General Assembly of the Confederate States.

Thus, link by link, parts the chain that formerly held together the North and South of one of the greatest Nations on earth.—*Sol. Watchman.*

Primary Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States.—We learn that this important Convention, which met in this city on the 3d inst., adjourned its present session last Saturday evening. The Convention, though not large, numbering, we believe, only three members in attendance, was composed of five Bishops, and of Clerical and Lay Deputies from seven States, elected by the Diocesan Convention of these States, and, if we may judge of it by the debates we heard, was one of the ablest bodies the Episcopal Church ever assembled within the States represented.

The most important action, taken by the Convention, was the passage of these two Resolutions, viz:

Resolved, 1st. That the Secession of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee, from the United States, and the formation by them of a new Government, called the Confederate States of America, renders it necessary and expedient that the Dioceses of the Protestant Episcopal Church within those States should form among themselves an independent organization.

Resolved, 2d. That as preliminary to the organization declared necessary in the foregoing resolution, a committee of three Bishops, three Presbyters and three Laymen, be appointed by this Convention to propose and report to an adjourned meeting of the Convention, to be held at Columbia, S. C., on the third Wednesday of October next, a Constitution and Canons under which such an organization may be effected, and that the Ecclesiastical Authorities of all the Dioceses within the Confederate States, not now represented in this Convention, be invited by the Right Rev. the President, to take the requisite steps for the representation of said Dioceses at the adjourned Convention.

The first resolution, we learn, passed unanimously and without debate; thus showing that the Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, while though always a conservative body, nevertheless stands up always to the motto, "*nulla vestigia retrorsum*, evidently regards the Southern Confederacy a *fixed fact*, and does not so much as dream of a reconstruction of the old

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1861.

INVASION OF OUR COAST.—The following letter was received this morning by our Postmaster:—

WILMINGTON, July 14.

DEAR SIR:—The report from below this morning is, that there is a war vessel landing troops about 12 miles south of Smithville. This is confirmed by a letter from Shallotte, received here this forenoon. Five companies left Smithville and Fort Caswell last night for the place at which they are said to have landed.

The point of landing must be about the line of South Carolina. We presume it is a mere marauding expedition, and that after stealing a few chickens and eggs, and some fresh beef,—perhaps burning a house or two,—the invaders were off without waiting for the five companies from Smithville.

WAR VESSEL OFF OUR COAST.—The Wilmington Journal mentions the appearance of a large propeller steamship, supposed to be the Wabash, at anchor off the western bar, about 4 miles from Fort Caswell, from Friday morning till Saturday morning, when she steamed off in the direction of Georgetown and Charleston. The Journal thinks it was the same vessel that attacked Fort Hatteras (below Beaufort, we believe,) on the 10th inst. She fired 7 or 8 guns, which were returned from the fort, when she made off. No damage done at the fort; but the steamer was struck twice.

FROM YORKTOWN.—We understand that a gentleman arrived here on Saturday from Yorktown, who states that he believes there was not, when he left, a single Fayetteville man in the hospital.

A letter of the 9th gives the writer's experience in a new line of labor. Having become skilled in digging and drilling, our correspondent did "his first day's work in the woods cutting trees, a very wearisome job." We believe that the roads are thus obstructed against any march of the enemy through the peninsula, except by a route that will lead to Yorktown. The vandals are not to be allowed to pass by without making a call and receiving a warm reception at the hands of Generals Magruder and Hill.

The mails are in strange confusion between this place and Yorktown. Our correspondent mentions the receipt on the 8th of *seven* letters, the loiterings of nearly a week, and this letter of his is the only one received, of several written, between the 3d and the 9th. There is very great complaint, and frequently great anxiety, about such failures.

HOSPITAL FUND.—We learn that the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers at Yorktown has contributed seven hundred dollars for a hospital fund.

OBSEQUIES OF GOV. ELLIS.—We learn from the Standard that a public meeting was held in Raleigh on Tuesday to make arrangements for the reception of the remains of Gov. Ellis. Mayor Root presided, several gentlemen made appropriate remarks, and suitable resolutions were passed. On Wednesday morning, Mr. Clark, the acting Governor, arrived, and soon after the remains of his predecessor were received at the depot, conveyed to the Capitol, thence, with a large civic and military procession, to the Governor's Mansion, where suitable religious services were performed by the Rev. Dr. Mason. "The body remained in the Mansion until Thursday, when, accompanied by suitable demonstrations of respect, it was conveyed by special train to Holtsburg, Davidson county, and deposited in the family cemetery. Every mark of respect due the man or the office was cheerfully yet mournfully exhibited on the occasion. The Capitol bell tolled all day; half-hour guns were fired from the Capitol square from sun-rise till sun-set. The Capitol, the Washington monument, the Confederate flags, Fayetteville street and the Executive Mansion were all draped in mourning. The stores and offices of business were closed, and almost the entire population were witnesses and participants of the solemn scene."

GOV. CLARK.—We have no personal knowledge of the gentleman who succeeds to the Executive chair, but are glad to see that the Standard speaks highly of him, as follows:—

"The demise of Gov Ellis places Henry Toole Clark, Esq., of Edgecombe, Speaker of the Senate, in the Executive Chair. The duties of the office are, at this juncture especially, delicate and highly responsible; demanding a wise, cool head, large experience and great purity of character.

"We have known Mr. Clark for many years. He has been a good deal in public life, has been observant of men and things, and brings to his aid a knowledge of our public men, the character of our people, and the demands of the present crisis. He has a cool judgment, a modest estimate of his own abilities, an honest heart, and a purpose to do his duty to his entire State and the South We rely upon his honesty, his prudence, his cool judgment, his patriotism; his readiness to counsel with the wise, the judicious, the representative men of the State, and, more than all, upon his will and ability to do *right*, to conduct the ship of State through the perils of the war for the next eighteen months. May Heaven preserve his health and his life!"

The Standard is mistaken, we believe, as to Gov. Ellis being the youngest man ever elected Judge of the Superior Courts up to 1848, when his election occurred. According to Wheeler, Mr. Badger was elected Judge in 1820, and having been born in 1795, was but 25 years of age.

A PLEA FOR THE OFFICE SEEKERS.—The Winston Sentinel, in stating the election of the Field Officers of the 11th Regiment at Danville, viz: Col. Kirkland, Lt. Col. Leach, and Major Richardson, says,—

"While we do not censure the action thus taken, we are free to say, that we do think that officers fully as competent, as the gentlemen elected, could have been selected from persons who have not volunteered, and at the same time some ill-feeling prevented, which has sprung from the adoption of that resolution."

Our own opinion is, that the men who have volunteered to defend their country from invasion, without first securing commissions as Field Officers, are the very men to make Field Officers of, unless others can be found who are *more* competent, and that the Sentinel does not pretend. Still, there is something in the Sentinel's position. There is a very large class in North Carolina, as everywhere else, whose patriotism does not reach to the shouldering of a musket, or the digging of a trench, or a wearisome march on foot, or very plain and scant food, and poor pay, but who will go if they can get a high office, by which, mounted on horseback, and provided with three rations a day, they can secure exemption from the drudgery of camp life, and get two or three times as much pay as they could earn in any other occupation. Now if these men—a small army of themselves—will not go to the war except as Field Officers, is it right to exclude them by making Field Officers of those, even though equally competent, who will go any how, as captains, or lieutenants, or privates? That appears to us to be the git of the Sentinel's suggestion.

We need not recommend this view of the matter to the authorities. They know all about it, and some of their appointments would seem to indicate an approval of this mode of securing accessions to the army.

As to the elections of Field Officers by the volunteers themselves, they appear to have been made with remarkable discrimination—as might naturally be expected from intelligent men in placing their comfort, their health, their lives, and their honor, in the keeping, under God, of their leaders. Witness the selection of Hill, Tew, Pettigrew, Williams, and the others generally.

PUBLISHING AT THE SOUTH.—J. W. Randolph, of Richmond, Va., has contracted to publish the New Testament, being the first edition of it ever published South of Mason and Dixon's line. He has orders already for 25,000 copies.

THE 12TH REGIMENT.—A letter from Camp Carolina, near Raleigh, July 12th, in the Spirit of the Age, says, "We have elected for our Field Officers—Colonel, J. J. Pettigrew, Lieut. Colonel, J. O. Long, and Major, T. S. Galloway. We have been ordered to Virginia as soon as we can get ready to leave."

It is gratifying to find that the distinguished North Carolinian, Col. Pettigrew, who long ago offered his services to the State, has been called by the soldiers themselves to the command of a regiment of volunteers.

We predict for him and them a glorious career.

THE FEDERAL REVENUE.—In the Treasury Report of Secretary Chase to the Lincoln Congress, he states that the receipts for the last quarter, ending the 30th of June, were only $5,537,246 33. This is at the rate of twenty-two millions of dollars a year, while the ordinary appropriations made by the last Congress, without reference to the present condition of war, amounted to $65,887,890 34. The war obliges the Secretary to ask for so much more as to swell the expenses of the year to $318,519,581 87.

In addition to all this, if we understand it rightly, should the army be increased to 400,000 men, as recommended by Lincoln, there will be $160,0 0,000 more to be raised, besides the $318,000,000. Will they get it? We shall se.

The bankruptcy of a man or a government that spends three times as much as is received, is plain enough; but when the expenditures reach fourteen times as much as the income—three hundred and eighteen millions against twenty-two millions—the creditors may well stand aghast. And then the money is worse than wasted; it might be wisely invested in the bottom of the sea, instead of in useless attempts to subjugate a people determined to be free.

Secretary Chase feeds Congress upon such illusions as the following:—

"It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that the great body of the citizens of the States now involved in the calamities of insurrection will, ere long, become satisfied that order, and peace, and security for all rights of property, and for all personal and political rights in the Union and under the constitution, are preferable to the disorder, and conflict, and insecurity necessarily incident to the attempts to subvert the Government, break up the institutions, and destroy the nationality by force and violence. When, under the influence of this reasonable conviction, the people of the several States now constrained by the criminal folly of political partisans into civil war against the Union, shall in their turn constrain these partisans to loyalty, to law and obedience to the Constitution, it is not unreasonable to expect that, with a restored Union, will come not merely renewed prosperity, but prosperity renewed in a degree and measure without parallel in the past experience of our country."

The great body of citizens of the Southern States are not particularly encouraged to hope for such security of rights of property and of personal and political rights, by the robberies daily perpetrated by our loving Northern friends, and by the arrest and imprisonment of our best citizens without and against the authority of the Constitution and laws. The South means to have order and peace and security, but it will have them by driving off the thieves and striking down the oppressors. Look not therefore, oh Mr. Chase, for any "renewed prosperity" from this quarter. It will not come. The South is done with contributing to the prosperity of the North; but is now engaged in running the North into debts from which it will never recover, and in killing off a few of the thousands of villains that have infested their great cities. In this alone we are doing them an incidental good, for which we presume they are at heart thankful.

Chase's proposition to confiscate the property of those engaged in the cause of the South, and to put the proceeds in his treasury, will not be pleasing to the army, whose officers and soldiers have evidently arrived at the conclusion that such property constituted their "pickings and stealings." The following is his suggestion on that point:—

"It will not, perhaps, be thought out of place if the Secretary suggest here that the property of those engaged to insurrection, or in giving aid and comfort to the insurgents, may properly be made to contribute to the expenditures, made necessary by their criminal misconduct, as a part of the punishment due to the guilt of involving the nation in the calamities of civil war, and thereby bringing distress upon so many innocent citizens. Congress may justly provide for the forfeiture of the whole or a part of the estates of offenders, and for the payment of its proceeds into the public treasury."

LINCOLN'S ARMY.—Secretary Cameron reports to the Federal Congress that there are 225,000 troops, regulars and volunteers, now in service, and 75,000 more not yet accepted. And that after 80,000 three months' volunteers go home there will still be 230,000 in service.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—A bill appropriating $5,750,000 to pay volunteers has passed both Houses.

The chairman of the Ways and Means committee said the committee was disposed to give the government everything it asked.

Mr. Washburne's Force bill was passed. There were ten nays, as follows: Messrs. Burnett, Hardin, Norton, Pendleton, Reid, Robinson, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Walsworth and Wood.

The House has passed the loan bills, with only five nays.

A resolution has been passed expelling certain named Southern Senators. The vote stood, ayes 32; nays 10.

In the House, Mr Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered an amendment to one of the appropriation bills, to the effect that no portion of the money so appropriated shall be used for the subjugation of any State, or for holding any State as a conquered province, or for the interference with slavery in any of the States. The amendment was rejected.

NORTHERN COMMENTS.—The Black Republican papers in New York are generally delighted with Lincoln's Message. The Times, however, ridicules it and points out its defects. The Democratic papers, the Journal of Commerce, Day Book, and News, attack it fiercely. "Even the Baltimore Sun, which we had given up for lost, (says the Richmond Dispatch,) is appealing to the judgment of the people against the conclusions set forth in the Message. Perhaps when the Northern people get their eyes open to the fact that the war will swell up a national debt amounting to an average sum of $428 to each and every tax-payer in the free States, they will call down the maledictions of Heaven upon the authors of their ruin and drive them away to the holes and corners of the earth."

A NORTHERN REBELLION.—The Harrisburg Union, a strong war journal, says that "daily attempts are now being made to array the army against the government, and to set up the military above the civil authorities; that if the war is not pushed with more vigor, the army will act upon its own responsibility; and that if a compromise is effected three hundred thousand men in arms will not disband without administering law according to the code of Judge Lynch."

Wait till Lincoln's treasury gives out, and his troops fail to get their pay, and we shall see those three hundred thousand men helping themselves in Wall street and in the flour and provision stores of the Northern cities. And at the rate of four hundred millions of dollars a year, it will not be long before that time will arrive.

FEARS ABOUT WASHINGTON.—The N. Y. Times of the 29th ult., (the Editor being then in Washington,) had a long article pointing out the danger of defeat of the Lincolnites on this side of the Potomac, and the impossibility of holding Washington city if the Confederates should get possession of Arlington Heights.

Our company of all Captains is nearly made up. Think we'll get up a whole Regiment.—*Milton Chronicle.*

A regiment indeed! When that is full your work will only just be begun. You can raise "an army with banners" of officers. A friend down this way says he means to enlist a hundred officers, he himself being the only full private.

Flour.—35,945 bbls. of Flour were inspected in Richmond, Va., during the last quarter.

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A letter from Albany,
section, make plenty of corn
country, and to feed the arm
With plenty of provisions and sold
Abe in spite of his abolition herd.
turned their attention to make soldiers' clo
of buying fine silks and satins and attendin
For amusement, they get up concerts for the
soldiers and their families.

SALT.—Besides the salt springs in Virginia, there are others in Clarke and Washington counties, Alabama, which formerly supplied a large portion of the State. Let them be worked again.

A PLEASANT DRINK.—A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch suggests, that instead of deleterious compounds drunk with avidity by volunteers, they should substitute pure fresh water, mixed with vinegar and molasses. This reminds us of the anecdote told of a child of the royal family in England, who, hearing that people in some part of that country were starving, naively asked why they did not eat bread and cheese? The volunteers at some camps would be as glad to get the pure fresh water, (to say nothing of the vinegar and molasses, which have been rather scarce,) as the starving Englishmen would have been to get bread and cheese.

THE CRAPE MYRTLE.—A writer in the Montgomery Post says that this beautiful shrub (the Lagerstroemia) which is now blooming so splendidly throughout the South, "exudes from its limbs or branches minute drops or sprays of a liquid substance, and in quantities sufficient to be seen by any one under or near the tree on a clear day. The writer desires to know the cause of "this everlasting weeping." There is but one cause: the great First Cause, the same that appointed the leaves and the flowers that adorn the shrub.

False Accounts.—The letter to the Petersburg Express, (see preceding page,) giving an account of an engagement of 50 of the 2d N. C. Regiment, (the coffee expedition from Norfolk,) with 200 yankees, the killing of 12, and taking a number of prisoners, &c., appears to be a sheer fabrication. See the following later letter to the Express:—

CAMP CAROLINA, NEAR NORFOLK, July 12.

Dear Express:—The "Coffee" expedition from our camp has returned and report very satisfactory. The coffee was secured without any difficulty. The cargo consisted of 4,400 bags, seven hundred of which were bought by some merchant in Richmond. The remainder will be brought here in a few days. This was a very fortunate affair for us; for several days past our soldiers have been unable to draw their usual rations of coffee owing to the scarcity of it in the Southern market. The price of it averaged about $26 per bag of 160 lbs. It was secured without opposition and our boys were sadly disappointed that they had no chance to show their hand.

Our Navy.—We have now the beginning of a Navy, which, small as it is, is not much beneath the dimensions of the old Continental, which, under Paul Jones, Truxton, Hinman and others, covered the infant flag of America with glory. We have officers who were the very flower of the old Federal Navy, accomplished seamen, and high-toned and chivalrous gentlemen. If we have not at present many ships, we have the most unlimited materials for building and for arming and equipping vessels of war. Magnificent forests of live oak abound in the Southern States; tar, hemp, pine, and every article of naval stores can be found in unlimited abundance in the Southern Confederacy, and in no other part of the old Union. We can easily command seamen enough for any present exigency, and there can be no better school for their training than our privateersmen, which will soon be afloat on every wave. In the Norfolk Navy Yard, so fortunately wrested from Federal hands, we have the largest and best Navy Yard on the continent.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Generals in the Confederate States Service.—The following is a list of the Generals appointed in the Provisional and Regular army of the Confederate States:

Generals in the Regular Army.—Samuel Cooper, Va., Adjutant General U. S. A. Joseph E Johnston, Va., Q M General U. S. A. Robert E Lee, Va., Col. of Cavalry U. S. A.

Major Generals in the Provisional Army.—David E Twiggs, Ga., Brigadier General U. S. A. Leonidas Polk, La., Episcopal Bishop of La.

Brigadier Generals in the Provisional Army.—P G T Beauregard, La., Capt. Eng's, U. S. A. Braxton Bragg, La., Capt. Artillery U. S. A. M L Bonham, S. C., Congressman from S C. John B Floyd, Va., U. S. Secretary of War. Ben. McCullough, Texas, Major Texas Rangers. Wm. H T Walker, Ga., Lt. Col. Inf. U. S. A. Henry A Wise, Va., late Governor of Va. H R Jackson, Ga., late Minister to Austria. Barnard E Bee, S. C., Captain Inf U. S. A. Nathan G Evans, S. C., Major Inf. U. S. A. John B Magruder, Va., Major Art. U. S. A. Wm. J Hardee, Ga., Lt. Col. Cav. U. S. A. Benj. Huger, S. C., Major Ordnance U. S. A. Robert S Garnett, Va., Major Inf. U. S. A.

There have been other appointments made, but they are not yet known outside of the War Office. Generals Fauntleroy, Winder, Cocke, Ruggles and Holmes, are in the Provisional Army of Virginia. General Theophilus H. Holmes, Gwynn and Gatlin are in the Provisional Army of North Carolina. Generals Pillow and Ander son have appointments as Major Generals in Tennessee. Major Gen. Jere. Clemens commands in Alabama.

Thirteenth Regiment.—We learn that the following gentlemen were elected field officers of this regiment on Wednesday last:

John F. Hoke, present Adj. General, Colonel, H. K. Leak, Lt. Col., and D. H. Christie, former Principal of the Henderson Military Institute, Major.

Lieut. Col. Dortch.—We learn that Lieut. Col. Dortch, of the 6th Regiment of State Troops, resigned his commission on Wednesday last. He is Speaker of the House of Commons, it will be recollected, and we are told resigned his position in the army at the earnest solicitations of his friends. His Regiment left here for Virginia on Thursday last.

State Troops Filling Up.—It is highly gratifying to learn that our State Troop Regiments are filling up rapidly. Several of them are full and will be at their posts in a short time. Col. Campbell's Regiment, the 7th State Troops, now in Camp near Graham, we learn, has already 800 strong and will be full in a short time.

Raleigh Standard.

Running the Blockade.—The Washington (N. C.) Dispatch, of the 10th inst., says:

The schooner Chas. Roberts, Capt. Fowler, arrived on Thursday last with a cargo of molasses. She had been to the West Indies and successfully run the Lincoln blockade She was chased, however, off the bar at Ocracoke and fired at. She gave up all as lost and lowered her flag. The chasing steamer was sure of a prize. But when she came up, behold it was Capt. Crossan, of the North Carolina Navy! The gallant Captain of the steamer and the gallant Captain of the schooner were agreeably surprised. The steamer conveyed the schooner in and she is now safely moored at the wharf of her owners.

Our Forces.—The Confederate force now in Virginia, and under arms, is estimated at 170,000. It seems to us that one fifth of the number ought to give any Yankee army that may be brought against them a most thorough threshing.

Petersburg Express.

The Comet.—Prof. Bond, of Cambridge University, pronounces this comet to be different from that of 1264 and 1556, or any other whose return has been anticipated. Its name is, therefore, yet to be given. Meanwhile, his cometship is moving tail foremost between the Great and Little Bear constellations with prodigious velocity.

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6th inst., about 30 miles from Sprin
The State Journal says,—
"A dispatch received last night says a
Southwest commenced at ten o'clock betwee
troops and the Federalists under Gen. Zeigle a
at a point twelve miles beyond Carthage. It r
in the Federal troops being completely routed
great slaughter. The retreating Federals were pursu
fourteen miles, and as night approached were captured.
The Journal further learns by a letter from Gen. Parsons that after pursuing and surrounding Gen. Zeigle and his forces, Zeigle desired to stipulate for the surrender of his men, but not their arms. Gen. Parsons insisted on an unconditional surrender, which was complied with.

Among the federalists killed were Cols. B. Gratz Brown and Solomon Kallman Wolfe.

QUINCY, ILL., July 10.—The Missouri State cavalry have made a decided impression at Monroe Station, Mo. They routed the Federalists, burnt the stationhouse, six coaches, eighteen cars, and tore up the railway track on each side of the town. A messenger who was dispatched here for assistance reports that Col. Smith and fifty Federals have been taken prisoners.

QUINCY, ILL., July 12th.—Capt. McAllister and five men of the 10th Illinois regiment, under Col. Smith, were killed seven miles this side of Monroe station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad. The regiment was caught in an ambush. A thousand cavalry and infantry leave for Col. Smith's succor.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—It is reported here that Capt. O. Jennings Wise captured three companies of federal troops at Glenville.

BUCKHANNON, Va., July 12th.—Skirmishing continues; four of the invaders killed. Palmyra has been burned.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 11.—The Federal steamer Quaker City has captured the Amy Warwick, with 5,000 sacks of coffee. The cargo is mostly owned in Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 12th.—Samuel R. Anderson, Gideon J. Pillow and Daniel S. Donelson, have been appointed Brigadier Generals of the Confederate Army.

Bethel.—This is the title of a very eloquent tract, written by Rev. J. Lansing Burrows, D. D., which is being published, by the Baptist Colportage Board, of Richmond. It is founded on the text, "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not. And he called the name of that place Bethel." We give the opening paragraph:

"*Bethel*—a name which will henceforth suggest precious memories to patriot minds in this new Southern Confederacy; as it has suggested pious thoughts to the hearts of all saints since Jacob erected and anointed his memorial pillar, and called it Bethel. *Bethel*—the Bunker Hill of this second war of independence—which, unlike Bunker Bill, however, was a complete success. *Bethel*—the very word so sweetly suggestive of God's presence and favor—how appropriate that the name should be associated with our first important conflict and victory. *Bethel*—where God gave hope to the desponding, confidence to the doubtful, strength to the weak, in the year 1861, as He did to His servant Jacob, more than 4,000 years before. *Bethel*—where the pious leader of our forces reiterated the very sentiment of the Patriarch, uttered forty centuries ago. Said Jacob: "Surely the Lord is in this place, and I knew it not; and he called the name of that place Bethel." Said Col. Hill, in his official report from our New Bethel: "Our Heavenly Father has most wonderfully interposed to shield our heads in the day of battle. Unto His great name be all the praise for our success." In each place God was present.

A Patriotic Example.—Parke Arnold, Esq., of Coweta county, has uniformed an entire company of soldiers from Palmetto at his own expense, furnishing everything, including swords. He took his overseer, (a very tall man,) and made him color-bearer of the company. He has 2100 acres planted in cotton, and says that, after deducting his expenses and enough for ordinary uses, he will subscribe the balance to the Government; and, besides, will give $50,000 for the victory that wins our independence.—*Athens Confederacy.*

The subscriptions in Greene county, Ala., have reached 6,100 and are expected to reach 10,000 bales.

Mr. Alfred Hatch, of Marengo, Ala., has subscribed $10,000 and 350 bales. Mr. Mollette $30,000, so far.

BOSTON, July 11.—Professor Longfellow's wife has been fatally burned, and the Professor, while endeavoring to suppress the fire, was also severely burned.

Another Swindle.—One Sylvester Lind, treasurer of the board of sewerage commissioners of Chicago, Illinois, has just been exposed in a monstrous defalcation—no less than $100,000—having used the funds in his own operations.

The New York Press in a Fog.—NEW YORK, July 10.—In consequence of Gen. Scott's interdiction about telegraphic dispatches, the morning papers are almost entirely bare of special telegraphic reports.

Oil! Oil!—Considerable inquiry is now being made in the South, as to what we shall do for oil for rail roads and machinery, if the blockade continues. We have been in the habit of procuring the adulterated Yankee oils, till some of us would hardly know a good article of oil, if we should see it.

We have several oil manufactories in the Confederacy, which make far better oil, and at lower prices than we have been paying the North. They are capable of producing exhaustless supplies, and yet the Southern people generally don't know it. Why don't these establishments advertise, and then why don't our people patronize them?—*Atlanta Confederacy.*

A Physician in Winconsin being disturbed one night by a burglar, and having no ball or shot for his pistol, noiselessly loaded the weapon with dry, hard pills, and gave the intruder a dose which he thinks will go very far toward curing the rascal of a decidedly bad ailment.

MARRIED,

In Bath county, Va., on the 10th inst., by Rev. Jas. M. Rice, JAMES E. WILLIAMS, of Wilmington, N. C., to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Dr. John T. Austin, dec'd, of Carroll county, Missouri.

DIED,

Very suddenly, in Raleigh, on Thursday night, Mrs. McKIMMON, wife of Jas McKimmon, Esq.

At his father's residence near Opelousas, Lou., on the 24th ult., DAVID C. SWAYZE, aged 18 years, the second son of the Hon. C. L. Swayze.

FOR OUR VOLUNTEERS.—A Box, under the charge of Rev. J. C. Huske and Jas. N. Smith, will be kept at the Store of Mr. S., for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for those needing assistance in either the Independent or LaFayette Companies. The subscriptions will be forwarded weekly if possible.

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and a war thus exists which on our part is
ne of defence.
ne Government of the Confederate States we have
ted the power, and on that Government have im-
sed the duty, of providing for our defence. To do this successfully, and to bring this war to a speedy and triumphant issue, it is indispensable that the Government should be promptly supplied with the necessary means, and from its very recent organization it cannot be supposed to have these at its command from its ordinary sources of revenue. They must be supplied, and the alternative is, that they must be raised on the credit of the Government.

The loan now offered, bears eight per cent. interest per annum, payable semi-annually—a profit which should satisfy any who may invest in it.

The security—the value of this investment—depends upon the same basis, on which depends the security and the value of the lands, slaves and all other property of every citizen of our State. On the successful operation and stability of the Government under which we live, depend alike our rights of property and the value of the securities issued directly on the faith of the Government.

In addition, however, to the security for the payment of the principal and interest of this debt guaranteed by the pledged faith of the Confederate States, a duty of one eighth of one per cent. per pound on all cotton in the raw state exported from the Confederate States (about 62 cents per bale) is specially provided; and the continuance of this duty until the extinguishment of this debt, or until a sinking fund adequate to that end is provided, is guaranteed in the act authorizing the loan.

For the defence of the Confederate States, the young men of North Carolina from all portions of our State have volunteered in numbers beyond the demands of our State authorities, and this has been done with such promptness and zeal as to have excited the admiration of all. Money, however, is as indispensable as men—together they constitute the great sinews of war. Will those of our citizens, who have not offered their persons for the common defence altogether fall in sustaining the cause of their country in this her hour of trial? There are certainly but few whose means are so limited as to justify them in withholding a subscription for the small amount of $50, while there are thousands who should not hesitate to invest largely of their more ample means.

Let every citizen of North Carolina consider and decide as to the extent of his investment in this loan, as though on his particular action depended the ability of the Confederate States to preserve their existence as a nation, and their ability to defend and protect his property, his home and his family. It commends itself to the favorable consideration and united co-operation of our people, whether of large or of small means, by every incentive, as well of interest as of patriotism, and we feel thoroughly assured they will respond to this call with such spirit as will satisfy our sister States of our fixed confidence in the integrity and stability of the Government with which we have linked our destiny. Let us then prove our faith by our acts.

The following persons have been requested to act as Local Commissioners at the different places against their respective names, and for all subscriptions paid to them, their signatures to the receipts furnished by the Treasury Department will be as valid as our own:

Raleigh.—G W Mordecai, Dan'l M Barringer and M A Bledsoe.

Fayetteville.—Jesse G Shepherd, E J Hale, Dan'l McDiarmid.

Wadesboro'.—H B Hammond, Thos S Ashe, Stephen Cole.

Charlotte.—Jno Walker, J A Young, Wm R Myers.

Asheville.—N W Woodfin, J F E Hardy, A S Merrimon.

Salem.—Francis Fries, J G Lash, Rufus L Patterson.

Greensboro'.—S P Mendenhall, J H Lindsey, Jno A Gilmer.

Yanceyville.—Bedford Brown, Montfort McGehee, Calvin Graves.

Tarboro'.—Rob't G Bridgers, H T Clark, Rob't Norfleet.

Newbern.—A T Jerkins, George Green, J D Whitford.

Elizabeth City.—W F Martin, John Pool, and Josiah T Granberry.

P. K. DICKINSON,
O. G. PARSLEY,
WM. A WRIGHT,
} State Commissioners.

July 9, 1861. 38-2w

Fb.
Guan
HIDES—
Green
NAILS,

REVIEW
Several loads of Baco
17 cents.
Business having been so ut
above table for some weeks.
corrected; but the variations are
cannot be so much relied on as in o
Corrected by PEMBA

NEW YORK, July 11.—The sales of were 2,400 bales. Middlings 15¾ cents.

LAURINBURG HIGH SCHOOL,

Dan'l Stewart Jr., A. M., Principal.

THE next Session of this INSTITUTION will open on the FOURTH TUESDAY in July 1861. For further information apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.

July 8, 1861. 1taw-*2t

EWING'S SPRING ACADEMY.

THE SIXTH SESSION of this School will commence on Monday the 22d July 1861.

TUITION:—$6, $10, and $15 per Session of five months. Board $6.50 per month.

For full particulars apply to

W. T. H. EWING, Principal.

Macedonia, Montgomery N. C., July 6. 39-*3t

TRINITY COLLEGE, N. C.

THE next Session will commence AUGUST 14th. Terms remain unchanged. The location is remote from the probable seat of war, and every way favorable to study. The Trustees have established an efficient Military Department to commence with the next session; this department will be conducted by the best instructors and will be as extensive as in the best Military Schools. The Military Department will be open to all who may desire to enter, but will in no way interfere with the regular exercises.

To accommodate our friends, we shall commence a Military School, June 26th, and continue till August 14th. This will be a fine opportunity for those who wish to remain only a few weeks.

B. CRAVEN, Pres't.

June 26. 39-4w

A. D. McLean is a Candidate for re-election to the Office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Harnett County, at the election in August next.

Summerville, July 15. 39-te

TO THE VOTERS OF SAMPSON COUNTY.

I OFFER myself as a Candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Sampson County, and respectfully solicit your VOTES at the ensuing election in August next.

CALTON SESSOMS.

June 9. 39-*8tpd.

Military.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr. is recommended for Lieut. Colonel of the 33d Regiment N. C. Militia. Election on Saturday the 20th July.

MANY VOTERS.

July 13. 2ti

Military.

P. F. ALDERMAN will be voted for as Major of the 33d Regiment of N. C. Militia, by

MANY FRIENDS.

Election Saturday, 20th July.

July 15. i2t

75 HANDS WANTED.

TO WORK on the Port Royal Rail Road, South Carolina. Also 4 SPIRIT BARREL COOPERS.

The Subscriber can be addressed at Wilmington, for a few days, or to Col. J. H. Cook, Fayetteville, N. C., who is my authorized agent.

W. K. LANE, Jr.

July 12, 1861. 39-2tpd

WAR NEWS!

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. & J. Breece was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by James Breece. All those that are indebted to the firm will confer a favor by settling their accounts by CASH or note. James Breece will settle the accounts against the firm.

JAMES BREECE.
JOSEPH BREECE.

P. S. ALL PERSONS indebted to James Breece, or to the late firm of J. & J. Breece, will please call at my store and settle, as I am in want of money and desirous of closing up the James Breece business.

June 30, 1861. 39-3tpd

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to me by account will please call and settle; those by note must call and make a payment and renew their notes; the stay law has been decided to be unconstitutional. I will have a judgment on all of my claims if there is not more disposition shown to attend to them.

E. F. MOORE.

July 11, 1861. 39-3t

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday, the 24th of this month, at Powellton, in Richmond County, the subscriber will sell on six months credit, a crop of WHEAT AND OATS, belonging to the estate of the late Pleasant M. Powell.

W. F. BROOKSHIRE, Adm'r.

July 1, 1861. 38-ts

NOTICE.

I WILL meet the citizens of Harnett County, in the different Districts as mentioned below, for the purpose of receiving the Taxes due for the year 1860. Tax payers are hereby notified to attend and settle their taxes, unless they wish their property sold:

Barbacue,	Monday,	July 22d.
U. Little River,	Tuesday,	" 23d.
Stewart's Creek,	Wednesday,	" 24th.
Grove,	Thursday,	" 25th.
Neill's Creek,	Friday,	" 26th.
Buckhorn,	Saturday,	" 27th.

The candidates for Clerk of the County and Superior Courts will be present, and address their fellow citizens.

J. R. GRADY, Sheriff.

Summerville, N. C., July 8. 38-tf

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1861.

Mason Parker v. Callihan Parker, Joseph Parker, Ezekiel Parker, Nancy Parker and ——— Parker. The name and sex of the last named unknown, but who is the youngest child of Wm. Parker, deceased.

PETITION FOR THE SALE OF LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the above-named defendants are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying them to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for Montgomery County, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there to plead, answer, or demur to this petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity, in and for Montgomery County, the last Monday in February 1861, and of the A. I. the 85th.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.
By J. L. GAINES, D. C.

July 11, 1861. 39-6w

HORSE STOLEN!

A MAN, calling his name *Fry*, but which he will probably change, broke jail at Yadkinville, on Saturday night last, where he had been confined for horse-stealing, and in about an hour thereafter stole another horse, and was tracked in the direction of Hamptonville. The horse last stolen is a dark bay, common size, 6 or 7 years old, together with an old blind-bridle. Fry is about 5 feet 7 inches high, weight about 150; 30 or 35 years old, black hair and eyes, rather quick spoken; round face and tolerably fair skin; had not shaved in several weeks; he left jail in shirt and pants without hat or shoes.

$50 Reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of said Fry to the Jailor in Yadkinville, and return of the horse to me, or $25 for either.

T. C. HAUSER.

Yadkinville, N. C., July 1st, 1861. 38-tf.

LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

In our last we gave the telegraphic synopsis of about one half of the Message to the Federal Congress. We now give the rest, being a synopsis, very succinctly executed, of the remaining portion. The call for 75,000 additional troops, the increase of the regular army and navy, Lincoln says, was deemed necessary by the Executive, under what appeared to be a popular demand and a public necessity, trusting, confidently, that Congress would gladly ratify them. That Congress would gladly ratify them, he says, "is believed to be fully justified by the occasion." But that Congress should have failed to do so, "nothing has been done beyond the constitutional competency of Congress."

This is a full admission that his measures were not constitutional, and therefore strictly illegal or void. But he says, "it is perfectly clear to my understanding that when the life of the nation is in danger, there is no time to be lost." "It is proper to take measures which may not have the authority of express law." "A right to do these things is not conferred by the Constitution, independently of the necessity of the case; nor is the right limited by the necessity." "To state the principle of the right and the limitation of it, as the constitution itself states the principle of liberty of the press and the limitation of it, would be to write the entire constitution into the message." "It is believed to be an indispensable necessity to keep the government and the country on foot until Congress shall have time to consider the case and provide the means in the ordinary way." "It is now recommended that Congress provide for the case by authorizing the employment of the militia or the naval force of the country, or both, to prevent the obstruction of the laws in any State or part of a State where the ordinary course of judicial proceedings has been interrupted by the unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, or rebellious resistance to the laws, too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." "It is believed to be indispensable that the President should have the power to call out the militia or volunteers to any part of the country, and also the regular army and navy." Lincoln says, "it is lawful and obligatory upon the government to guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government." "But if a State in this Union may lawfully go out of the Union, having done so, it may also discard the republican form of government, so that to prevent its going out is an indispensable means to the end of maintaining the guarantee mentioned, and when an end is lawful and obligatory, the indispensable means to it are also lawful and obligatory." "It was with the deepest regret that the Executive found the duty of employing the war power in defence of the government forced upon him. He could perform this duty, or surrender the existence of the government. No compensation by public sentiment could in this case be a cure. Not that compromises are not often proper, but that no popular government can long survive a marked precedent that those who carry an election can only save the government from immediate destruction by giving up the main points upon which the people gave the election. The people themselves, and not their servants, can safely reverse their own deliberate decisions." "As a private citizen, the Executive could not have consented that these institutions shall perish. Much less could he, in betrayal of so vast and so sacred a trust as these free people had confided to him. He felt that he had no moral right to shrink, nor even to count the chances of his own life in what might follow." "In full view of his great responsibility, he has so far done what he has deemed his duty. You will now, according to your own judgment, perform yours. He sincerely hopes that your views and your action may so accord with his, as to assure all faithful citizens who have been disturbed in their rights of a certain and speedy restoration to them under the Constitution and the laws." "And having thus chosen our course without guile and with pure purpose, let us renew our trust in God, and go forward without fear and with manly hearts."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

July 4, 1861.

Magnificent Bravadoism.—The Rump are hard run. With upwards of 150,000 men under arms they confess that they can do nothing in the way of dispersing the "rebels" and restoring the Union. So they have ordered their Congress in a most magniloquent edict to call forthwith for 400,000 men and 400,000,000 of money to help them out of the tight place they have gotten themselves into.

This gigantic parade upon *paper* is principally intended to strike terror in England and France. The South laughs at it.—*Petersburg Express.*

Birds of a Feather.—From the first day's proceedings of Lincoln's Congress we see his friends propose to alleviate Lincoln's perjuries by committing perjury themselves. We are reminded of the incident in the history of a celebrated British statesman and wit, who, reeling home in a state of not unusual obfuscation, espied an acquaintance, more overcome than himself, lying in the gutter, and comforted him by saying that he could not help him up, but he would get down in the gutter and lie with him.—*Richmond Whig.*

Blankets for the Soldiers.—There is a certainty that the supply of blankets in the Southern cities and towns is exhausted, and now is the time to be casting about to furnish our brave volunteers with this indispensable article when cold weather shall set in. How shall it be done? We answer, in this way: Every family in the South, the wealthy especially, have more or less blankets; let these be appropriated by sale or donation for the soldiers, and families supply themselves with *comforters*, which can be made of cotton and any kind of thin material, for which there is abundance of time till cold weather. The "comforter" is an admirable covering, nothing can be better, and the South supplies the very article of which to manufacture them to any extent, and any little girl can put them together, the cost being one-fourth that of blankets. But the blanket is better suited for the use of the soldier, because when wet it is not so heavy and can be dried much easier.

Let families in the South attend to this important matter in due time, for we know of no other method by which blankets can be procured.

Iredell Express.

Very Like a Yankee.—The Reverend Mr. Chase, who had come to Washington all the way from Maine, to take care of the ghostly concerns of the Third Maine regiment, in the capacity of chaplain, has occupied his leisure moments in peddling about the camps letter envelopes which he had induced Yankee members of Congress (who doubtless shared with him in the proceeds) to frank for him. It was or should have been a penitentiary crime, but to the Yankee Colonel, who investigated the matter, it seemed only a cute trick, and so the parson was let off. What an exalted race is the Yankee!—*Rich. Whig.*

Backed Out.—Among the volunteer companies raised over in Indiana was one, the Captain of which was very desirous to have accepted "for the war." Well, the order came to march, but the Captain had a sudden and irrepressible call to private business, which compelled him to resign. The company called a meeting to act on the resignation of their Captain, when they all but unanimously (two dissenting votes) determined to resign too, "out of respect to their Captain."—*Louisville Courier.*

SPRING TRADE!

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

OFFER AT WHOLESALE A HEAVY STOCK OF

GROCERIES.

—ALSO—

A complete and well selected stock of

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

60 BARRELS NORTH CAROLINA LIQUORS.
150 " DOMESTIC Ditto.

WORTH, WIGHTMAN & CO.

Fayetteville, April 12, 1861. 13tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

J. A. Pemberton

Will receive in a few days his entire stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

EMBRACING ALL THE

New and Desirable Spring Styles,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

The public generally are respectfully invited to call early and secure ☛ BARGAINS. ☚

J. A. PEMBERTON.

March 28, 1861. 8tf

SPRING STOCK FOR 1861!

Starr & Williams

HAVE received in part and expect in a few days to have their entire stock of

Spring & Summer Goods

in Store, to which they invite the attention of Merchants generally. All those having notes and accounts past due are earnestly requested to make payment without further notice.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

March 27, 1861. 8tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to $267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets, 5,077 35

$272,765 61

The Co[illegible] have paid all losses promptly, and have never [illegible] assessment on their premium notes.
Total losses paid, $29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly, W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover, S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley, Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman, T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett, A. W. Steel,
James Kyle, J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan, Hon J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams, R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton.
S. W. Tillinghast. A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen. Traveling Agents.
☛ The Company invite applications.
May 28, 1860. 21-1y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street
May 14, 1859. 14

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks, $60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks, 20 00
" " Academic " " " 15 00
" " Primary " " " 12 00
Incidental expenses, 1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☛ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
" 2d " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
" 2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I render my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.

THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River, 50 cts.
To Spout Spring, 75 "
To Jonesboro', 1 00
To McIver's, 1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 1 o'clock P. M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Nov. 19, 1860. 71tf

NEAREST AND QUICKEST ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☛ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge.

DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-lypd

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.

Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 81-

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.

May 12. 24

JOSEPH BAKER, JR., ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

FRENCH STRANGE, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

JOHN P. FULLER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO., Commission Merchants, *Wilmington, N. C.*

☛ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12. 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

Greensborough Female College.

THE FALL SESSION of 1861 will open on the LAST THURSDAY in July.

Greensborough is a healthy, quiet, pleasant village, remote from the seat of war and the sea coast of the State, and is well defended by a Home Guard against any local disturbance.

Parents may place their daughters in this Institution with the assurance that they will be well instructed, and vigilantly protected from all harm.

Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to

T. M. JONES, President.

Greensboro', N. C., June 19, 1861. 35-6w

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION has been in successful operation for twenty-one years, and for the last ten years under its present Principal.

The Course of Instruction is designed to afford to Southern parents an Institution in which can be secured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country.

The Faculty consists of FIVE Gentlemen and FOUR Ladies. The Institution is, and has been, THOROUGHLY SOUTHERN in its organization.

Greensborough is eminently healthy, and in the present excited state of the country, its geographical position renders it a quiet and safe retreat.

The next session will commence August 1st, 1861.

For Catalogues containing full particulars of terms, &c., apply to

RICHARD STERLING, *Principal,*
Greensborough, N. C.

June 22. 33 3m-pd

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale MATTRESSES of all kinds; also, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, TABLES, and all kinds of Furniture, cheap for Cash, or in exchange for country produce. Person St., opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

M. CAGLE & BRO.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 1. 1-6m

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

A. A. McKETHAN

WOULD inform his friends in North Carolina, and throughout the South, who wish to encourage Southern Industry, that he keeps constantly on hand, and is daily finishing, a large assortment of

VEHICLES

of every description, mostly light work, which are faithfully made by experienced workmen in each branch.

His work will compare favorably with any for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do all work in his line on as good terms as any that is as well made. He has now finished a very large quantity of work which he will sell low for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.

☛ All work warranted 12 months with fair usage, or should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Orders from the South will receive prompt attention. He has within the last few years sold work in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas and Texas.

☛ Repairing done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Dec'r 17, 1860. 80tf

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the very lowest prices. Every description of Harness and Saddles manufactured to order and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Nov. 3, 1860. 67-1y

WM. McL. McKAY, Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

RORY McNAIR, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law,*

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860 85-tf

WORTH & DANIEL, *WHOLESALE GROCERS,* AND Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

JOS. UTLEY, Grocer and Commission Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN, Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

THE BUFFALO MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOLS

WILL open on MONDAY, 8th JULY, and continue twenty weeks.

D. McINTYRE,
Mrs. D. McINTYRE, } Principals.

Buffalo, Moore Co., N. C., July 4, 1861. 37*pd

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL, HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Fall Session begins Aug. 5th, and closes Dec. 20th, 1861.

Rates per Session:—Board, including fuel and washing, at $2 a week, $40; tuition, including Latin, French and Singing, $10 to $15; Piano or Guitar, $20; Use of Fruit or Embroidery, $5. No incidental tax.

Terms:—Twenty-five dollars in advance; the balance at the close of the session.

The Music Department will be under the control of Miss A. M. Hagen, whose long connection with Greensboro' Female College, and whose superiority as a teacher, are well and widely known. All the teachers are Southerners by birth and education, and are entirely competent to their respective duties. The School will never as worthy of patronage as now.

For a circular address,

S. LANDER, A. M., Principal.

N. B. The "S. Lander" who has an appointment in the State Troops, is not the Principal, but his nephew.

July 1. 35*6tpd

A School for Boys and Young Men,

THE undersigned will commence a School on the P. & W. Plank Road, nine miles from Fayetteville, three from Manchester P. O., and within half a mile of the Western Rail Road, (a high and healthful location with excellent water,) on Monday the 22d of April next. Tuition, board, washing, mending, lights, fuel and bedding, at thirty dollars ($30) per term of ten weeks in advance, no extra charges.

Pupils received at any time by their paying for the unexpired part only of the current term. I purpose to give undivided attention to the School, and teach it thoroughly as practicable. Instructions will be given in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, Surveying with Geometry, use of Logarithms, Trigonometry, Area of land computed by difference of latitude and departure, and also by various methods of plotting, Astronomy, calculation and projection of solar and lunar Eclipses, Navigation and some other branches.

DUNCAN McARTHUR.

REFERENCES:—Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Dr. W. G. Duffie, Joseph Arey, Esq., Sampson Bass, Esq., C. John McRae, Fayetteville; Dr. H. A Bizzell, Clinton; Mr. William D. Smith, Wilmington; James M. Smith, Esq., David G McDuffie, Engineer and Surveyor of Cumberland; John C. Williams, Esq. and his son, Dr. J. C. Williams of Harnett.

March 28, 1861. 7tf

☛ The 2d Term of this School will commence July 1st. June 29 1861

THE THREE BLIND DAUGHTERS

OF MOSES HALL, of Sampson County, will visit the following places:

Clinton on Thursday, July 4th.
Owensville, on Thursday, August 1.
Concord Church, on Saturday and Sunday, 3d and 4th August.

Persons who desire to hear the reading of the Scriptures by the blind, and also to listen to their Vocal Music, can have the opportunity, by attending at the above places. No charge will be made for admission, yet any contribution will be thankfully received.

AMOS N. HALL.

Sampson Co., June 22. 33-M&T*5pd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 10 Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trains now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 47tf

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.

Dec. 11, 1860. 70*1y

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, A. D. 1861.

On motion, ordered by the Court, that the following list of lands, proposed to be sold for the taxes due thereon by the Sheriff of said county, be published in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively.

No. Acres.	By whom Listed.	Locality.	Tax.
155	Alfred Leggett, adjoining	D Muslewhite	1 50
140	J E Campbell,	Buie's Creek	70
93	Neill McPhaul,	Raft Swamp	3 40
100	James A. McNeill,	" "	50
300	H & A McLean & J Blue,	Middle Swamp	3 00
250	Elias Wilkes,	Gum Swamp	4 85
1	—— Rogers,	Floral College	1 25
296	Duncan McNeill,	Shoe Heel	2 80
118	Hardy Gaddy,	South Line	10 50
450	John McLean,	Ash Pole	3 70
182¾	Edward Wood,	S W	

(From the Minutes.)

Issued June 5, A. D. 1861.

W. H. HARTMAN, C. C. C.

June 7. 29-6w

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 31-*

Blanks for sale at this Office.